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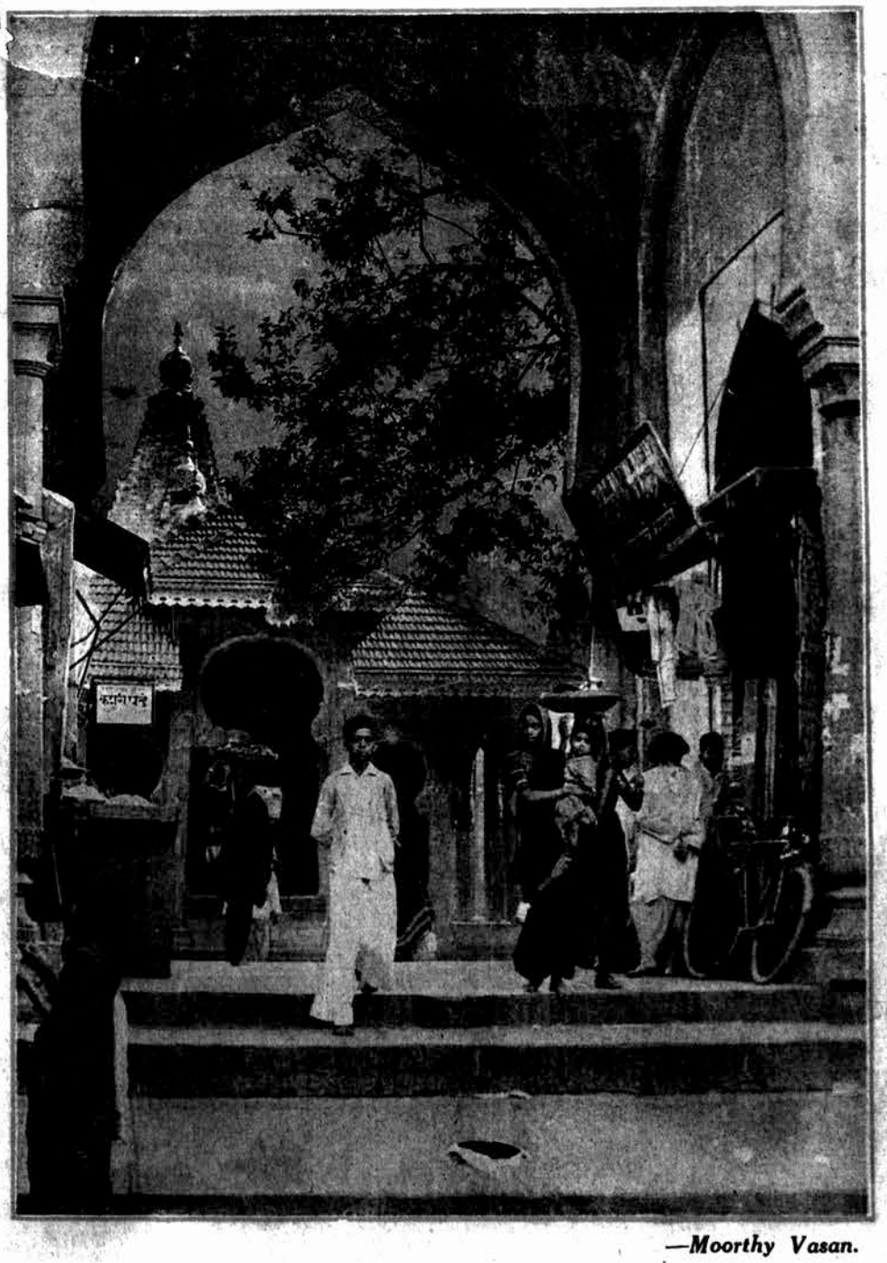


MAHALAKSHMI TEMPLE, KOLHAPUR

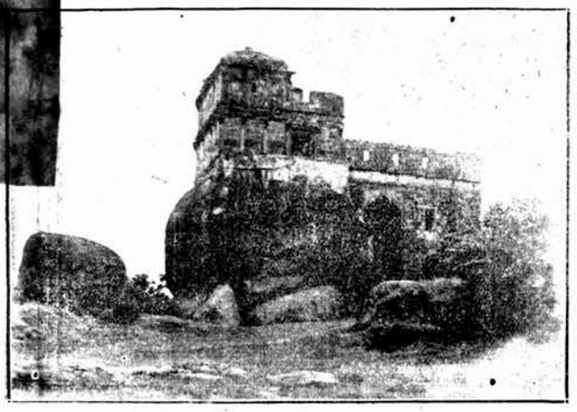
—Moorthy Vasan.

A Bargain in Melons.

(Photo by Boltenstern).

ered before the miracle working, healing shrine of "Our Lady of Lourdes," ba red war veterans from all the nations of Europe join in prayers for peace at this year's Peace Congress at the Grotto.

"The Jaws of Death."



This remarkable ancient fortress of Gond Kings known as "Madan Mahal" perched on summit of granite boulder is near Jubbulpore.

(Photo by Boltenstern).

A column of youthful "Pioneers" marching in celebration of the 22nd International Youth Day in Moscow.

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THE APPROACH TO PARIS

From Germany

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

Coming to Paris from Germany is so different from coming to the same city from England. In the former case it is not a relief of passing out of the British Empire, getting lost in a gay human multitude, but it is merely opening another chapter in the history of European civilization. A passage from Germany to France is a slow preparation from a great Kultur of clean cities, organised sanitation, industry, chemistry, beer-lokals, kaiserhoffs, cathedrals, hochschule, Koloniolevaren, Universities, Prussia, the Hohenzollerns, Postdom, the gentle Bavarians, above all the Kultur of Deutschland to the mellowed fields of France, to the land beyond the Rhine, Ardennes, Moselle, Marne, Somme, Aisne, Oise, Cote d'Or, above all to Isle de France. Belgium is a good preparation for what is to follow, specially such small cities like Liege, a prelude to the great shops of Paris, a prelude to everything that is Latin.

"Deutschland Uber Alles"

You leave Germany with a pang, the white snow and the red roofs of the villages of the Horz Mountains, the warm coffee that you get at the top of the Brocken, the loftiest point in the Fatherland, the lawns of Baden Baden, the music of Philharmonic Hall in Berlin, the hospitality of the German mind, the market place of Munchen, the beer-halls, medieval Nurnberg, with its crooked lanes where communists sing the International and theatrical ladies sing about "dadaism", where nationalists sing "Deutschland Uber Alles", while the Meister singers are sleeping in their graves. You can't forget Lohengrin Tanhauser, heard in Berlin not far from the shop where they sell Mercedes, not hundred yards from Friederick Strasse where Teutonic license sustained by Jewish ingenuity cater to the gilded and valuta gentry the obscene vulgarities of the French stage, which become more vulgar in transference, framed in the more heavy atmosphere of a Teutonic city. As the train enters Belgium, these memories grip you, the halls of Wittelsbach, the memorial of Leipzig, the haunting music of the Valkyries, the kind way they treat the foreigners, the old ladies of Potsdam, the wine in Weni Lokals, the great Jewish shops in Berlin and Munchen, the dark beer, the tables on open lawns, the old castle called Kynast.

To us France is not a contradiction, your mind does not receive a jerk. Germany does not mean Prussia, and Prussia does not mean the marshes of Brandenburg. There's the Rhine, Father Rhine, partly Catholic, partly Protestant, with Karlsruhe, Heidelberg, Mainz, Colbnz and Koln (Cologne), with its mighty cathedral, which renders your entry into France not a mental rupture. If the Prussian is different from the Frenchman, there are still other links which bind the two great nations. As the train goes through France, through stricken France, you see miles of ruined villages, with new houses, with red tiles, rusted barbed wires, where all that was best in Germany and France died for their countries, with no proportionate benefit to mankind.

The Futility Of It All

Five years after the war, haggard men with few illusions in life were going about the streets of Berlin in greyish blue, with the military steps, still not out of it. They were mental covalescents, they are still marching to Nazi orders. It is not a pleasant affair to go over the stage of the greatest tragedy in history, the futility of it all is so obvious. The subject demands "charity of silence". That silence, however, won't move the hearts of men. At the rate of sixty miles an hour, through memories of excruciating scenes, of past terrors and present optimisms, the train takes us to Paris, from Germany. Heinerick or Fritz or Wilhelm, kind-hearted, thoughtful fellows fond of Bizet and French wine, living on the other side of the Rhine, studying chemistry in Berlin, or history in Leipzig, or dancing in Berlin suburbs, or eating sandwiches in Potsdam, in what way are they the enemies of France? Their namesakes perished by millions in the last war, their sisters like French perfumes and the creations of Rue de la Paix. M. Voltaire was in the court of Frederick the Great.

As you get down from the train with your mind permeated with Germany, some of the streets of Paris at first seem dark, the taxis lighter, swifter and more assertive. You feel that this great ancient Paris has a secret which it takes long to deliver. You go into your hotel, round about Rue Lafayette,, Rue Montmartre or similar places, with the lady in black in charge, who has a vast repertoire of smiles and gestures used according to the quality of your luggage and the weight of your purse. First Floor, Smiles, bows, compliments, as many as you wish. Second Floor: Just Smiles and bows. Third Floor: Just a smile with a soupcon of patronage The garcon does not even smile and makes you feel it is a republic. His brother may be a minister, his cousin a doctor, civilization loses its amenities progressively the higher you go. The proprietor—her husband and appendage—has generally a moustache, and stomach, he meets you sometimes, on the stairs, in shirt sleeves. There's not much difference between him and the garcons. Of course, he is more polite. You feel as if he knows you through Madame. You feel as if the nation has gone old. Abaillard loved Heloise centuries ago, the old lovers are dead, and romance has been atrophied. There's cynicism in the air, as if somebody is going to pick-pocket where the hotel-bill dominates the situation. One need not get alarmed, it is your first evening, your nerves are frayed, and you have not come to the best hotel in Paris. You wash your face and get down into Rue Mount martre, and get into one of the Restaurants, This is not Germany. This is Paris. Light! Light, everywhere! where beauty saleable, unsaleable, pretty round faces stare, talk, laugh naturally, unnaturally, drink, argue, abnegate and sometimes quarrel.

First Night In Paris

On the first night in Paris, a French Restaurant has a thousand intimate joys to give. Here is French cooking, here are French wines, here's the menu in the garcon's language, here's the respectable proprietor, a typical Frenchman, with his inevitable wife and daughter, in an atmosphere of smoke, light, demi-monde, with full round faces, with the red bags, and small glasses of Benedictine, Chartreuse wines of monks and monasteries of France. Big women with broad shoulders with paint on their lips. In Paris you have to be alone, you will hardly know a Frenchman. They are pretty exclusive, they keep to themselves. Very few foreigners get a chance of knowing them. The garcon is not so communicative as the German waiter. Here's the menu, the world is expected to know it; here is the wine-card, you are expected to know it. So, order what you can or learn. You are away from Anglo-Saxon values, from Arnold Bennett, from the Five Towns, from the snobbery of self-conscious Englishmen. So, enjoy yourself. God's in heaven, and you are in Paris.

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Capitalism In Its Final Fling

"Socialism Bound To Come"

Mr. D. N. Pritt, KC, MP, in an address to the newly formed Manchester Fabian Society, while expressing his belief that Socialism was bound to come, urged that Socialist conviction should be made as strong and as widespread as possible so that the transition could take place without violent resistance or Fascist reaction.

Capitalism, he said, was working just about as badly as it was possible for it to work. It has reached a stage at which it could only work by cutting its own throat. Its present main activity and prospect were war and the preparation for war. The only prosperous industry left was the industry of getting ready to burn each other to death. This fact, he believed, was directly tied up with capitalism's trouble. Every normal individual in the world wanted peace, wanted it desperately; and everyone of those individuals was under a Government that was preparing for war. We had people saying, "Unless we can get markets, unless we can get raw materials unless we can get other people's colonies, we cannot carry on our industry"; so that every capitalist desire, no matter how innocent it was a hundred years ago, now called for war.

THE SYSTEM AT FAULT.

"There is nothing wrong with us except the system under which we live," Mr. Pritt declared. "We do not want to drop on each other bombs that destroy everything within a thousand yards; we do not want to lie and cheat." Mr. Chamberlain, the apostle of tariffs was always saying that tariffs must be cut down, and saying at the same time that we must put on more tariffs. Mr. Chamberlain, in his way, was right in both statements. The system was to blame

He spoke of the Liberals, "people who are old enough to have a terror of the unknown and decent enough to want something better than the slums," and said: "England has had quite a good try at applying Liberal principle to the capitalist structure. Do not let me deny for a moment that the Liberal party has a great deal of achievement behind it. It laid the foundation of the bulk of our social services. It taught England to treat the Jews decently. But it could not make capitalism work. Captialism will not work and Socialism is almost bound to work." He instanced the progress made, in spite of great blunders, sloth, and stupidity in Russia since the Revolution; the Russian people, he said, was the only people in the world whose lot was now improving from year to year.

WOMEN UNDER FASCISM.

England was bound to go Socialist, or, alternatively, to go through a period of Fascism in some form or other involving destruction of culture, bloodshed, racial hatred, and the driving of women back into positions of humiliation, misery, and dependence. If England had got to go Socialist, as he believed it had, then the middle classes as well as the working classes could do a great deal to help. If the struggle between reaction and progress had to come, let us hope it would not be violent; or at least let us hope that if there was violence it would be circumscribed in time and place and venom. The more we could spread the ideas of Socialism among the middle classes, the more likely we were to get through without violence and without class hatred.

In conclusion he said that the Socialist England he looked forward to was one very different from the England we lived in today. It would not only be different in the slums, it would be different for those who were pretty comfortably off now. In the first two or three decades of Socialism at least, England could not carry the upper and middle classes at the present price and still improve the condition of the working class. The middle classes as well as the rich, would have to give up something, and this fact would have to be faced.

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CIVIL WAR TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO

The classical scholar will observe with attention that the Roman poet who narrated the great civil war of antiquity was a Spaniard. This was Lucan, who was born at Corduba, the modern Cordova, in a.d., 39. He thus begins his poem on the civil war of 49-8 b.c. between the followers of Caesar and Pompey:

Of war I sing, and of legality conferred on crime; I tell how an imperial people turned their victorious right hand against their own vitals: how kindred fought against kindred; how all the forces of the shaken world contended to make mankind guilty. What madness was this, my countrymen, what fierce orgy of slaughter?. . . If now the houses are half-demolished and the walls tottering, and the mighty stones of mouldering dwellings cumber the ground; if the houses are secured by the presence of no guard, and a mere handful of inhabitants wander over the site of ancient cities; if our land bristles with thorn-brakes, and the soil lies unploughed year after year, and the fields call in vain for hands to till them—these great disasters are not due to the Carthaginian; the strokes of a kindred hand are driven home.

This is his description of Ilerda, the modern Lerida, where Caesar overthrew the Pompeians:

The fertile land rises in a hill of moderate height and ascends with easy slope; and on this stands Ilerda, founded by hands of old. The Sicoris, not least among western rivers, flows by with quiet waters; and a stone bridge, fit to withstand the winter floods, spans the river with mighty arch. . . Beyond, the level land spreads out in plains whose limit the eye can scarce embrace; but the rushing Cinga bounds the plains—Cinga, whose own swift waters may never smile the shore and sea; for the Hiberus (Culbro), which gives its name to the country, mixes its flood with the Cinga and steals its name from it.—"Manchester Guardian."

CHRISTIANITY, A JEWISH PRODUCT

And, Therefore, Bolshevistic, Says Nazi Neo-Pagan Organ

Carrying Chancellor Hitler's attack against "Jewish Bolshevism," the neo-pagan German Action now is loading its propagandistic guns against Christian churches with the agument that Christianity is also a Jewish product, therefore a trail-maker for bolshevism.

Under the slogan "Germans, protect your most sacred possession,'" and "fight bolshevism at its source," the German Action's official organ comments on the proposed revision of the blasphemy law.

"Bolshevism is fruit of the Jews' Bible and since this Jews' Bible's foundation is Christianity and is 'confessions' we must cry out over and over again and as loud as we can. The Third Reich must never have a 'heresy law,' because it protects bolshevism's best peacemaker.

"Blasphemy? That does not and never did exist."

And in another connection the organ states:

"Numerous passages of the 'holy writ' are easily recognized as Bolshevist class theories."

FRENCH WOMAN'S SECRET ARSENAL

PARIS.

A secret arsenal of weapons of the latest type—rifles, bayonets, revolvers and ammunition—was discovered by the Nancy police when they raided the home of a wealthy woman, the widow of a Fascist.

The police have reason to believe that this is but one of many secret arsenals built up by the Fascists for use in the event of civil war.

Will India Share World Prosperity?

Repercussions Of Franc Devaluation

INCREASED INCOME FOR AGRICULTURISTS?

(By Our Correspondent).

LONDON, October 21.
(By Air Mail).

The Lancashire cotton industry was busier during the past twelve months than in the previous year.

According to the annual report of the Liverpool Cotton Association the consumption of all kinds of cotton for the season ending July 31 last was 2,839,383 bales, compared with 2,617,413 bales in previous season. Consumption of American cotton increased from 989,589 bales to 1,345,406 bales, Sudan Sakel, increased from 69,413 bales to 132,238, and East Indian cotton from 397,951 to 467,522 bales. There was a big drop in Brazilian, the figures for the season being 153,851 bales, against 413,530 bales last year. The average price of middling American cotton in the Liverpool market was 6.52d., against 6.93d. in the previous year, while the average price of F.G.F. Sakel Egyptian cotton was 9.22d., against 8.52d. The highest price for American cotton was on July 11 (7.66d.) and the lowest on February 5, when the quotation was 5.99d.

INCREASED MILL ACTIVITY

Mill activity in Lancashire is now around 80 per cent against 70 per cent last year. Trading results of spinning companies have improved, and although many of them are unable to pay dividends, they have ceased working at a loss. The American spinning mills are doing considerably better than those engaged in the production of yarns made from Egyptian cotton. This is chiefly due to the success of a price-fixing scheme. Figures indicate the improved conditions which have prevailed in the cotton spinning industry, American section, and if the price-fixing agreements are successfully applied to all other sections, margins will improve and higher profits be earned. The mills, however, are finding a shortage of workers, and in some instances special inducements are offered to attract learners. Further evidence of the improvement in the cotton trade is provided by the announcement that two spinning mills are to be re-opened. The Swan Mill at Middleton, which has been closed for three years, will reopen on October 26, and the Granville Mill, Oldham, after being closed for one year, will reopen on the same day. Altogether work will be found for nearly 600 operatives.

Continued demand by millers kept wheat firm at Liverpool and forward delivery rates have gained ground though most of the advance was not held. Buying has been influenced by the continued dry weather in Australia, coupled with the reduced crop estimate. For in the future market there was an early demand for December and March position following the low Australian crop estimate and up to 1d. per cental advance was made. New crop River Plate to England also changed hands freely, but on some hedge selling part of the advance was lost. Late buyers came in again to make the close firm at 3/4d. to 7/8d., December 8s. 6-1/2d. and March 8s. 6-3/4d.

MORE DEMAND FOR COTTON

Improved cotton and yarn demand continues, and spinners and manufacturers are trying to obtain better terms for bulk lines to pay enhanced prices. An encouraging feature is that buyers are willing to pay enhanced prices. Demand for all kinds of cotton has also increased and with the removal of hedging there is less chance of a setback in prices. Good sales of American, Brazilian and similar type cottons have taken place at Liverpool and at Manchester this week, and demand is likely to be maintained at a good level. Spinners quotations have advanced about a half-penny per pound since last Friday (October 16) and quite a substantial volume of business has been arranged in coarse American twist and weft and medium ring beams. There is less price-cutting in both these sections of the industry, but spinners of Egyptian find it less easy to secure full rates. Moderate weights of fine-type yarns have been booked, but at prices less satisfactory to producers. The need for a legalised agreement among spinners of Egyptian-typed yarns is greater than ever. Progress with the plan for maintaining prices leads to the belief that it will be put in operation soon. Deliveries of yarn are being taken more freely than for some time and in some cases being pressed for. Manufacturers of wider width cloths and long-length fabrics are busier than markers of style produced on narrow looms, and the problem of delivery for certain classes of wide cloths is more acute. Business in Manchester and Liverpool in piece-goods for the Far East is unsatisfactory, though moderate orders for lighter type goods have been placed for Calcutta, Karachi and Bombay.

FRANC DEVALUATION SEQUEL.

Devaluation of the franc may well have important consequences for Indian economy (says a correspondent of the "Financial News"), not only because it foreshadows that general increase in world prosperity in which India will be among the first to share but also because it may also affect that vital factor in Indian exports of late years, the shipment of gold.

Since September 1931 India has shipped abroad gold valued at some £220,000,000, and it remains to be seen what repercussions the prospect of a permanent price for gold at its present level of about 140s. per ounce will have on these exports. It will be recalled that in the case of silver the price was a deciding factor, (adds the correspondent) in determining Indian's attitude as a buyer or seller of that commodity, the peasants releasing supplies when the price was high and turning buyers so soon as the price fell again to the level to which they were accustomed and it may well be that the knowledge that the price of gold now will not fall from round about Rs. 35 per tola to its old mint price of Rs. 21 3 annas 10 pies per tola will cause gold sales in India to decline. The immediate reaction to the new state of affairs has been to stimulate the sales of present gold stocks in the hands of bullion dealers, but this is possibly a temporary impulse, for, in spite of the increased facilities available in the "mofussil" districts for investment in Government Post Office cash certificates and Savings Banks, the preponderating mass of the Indian people still retain their primitive belief in the precious metals as a store of value. With the increase in economic well-being which should flow from a higher level of commodity prices, it is almost certain that hoarding of both gold and silver will follow and the present volume of gold exports dwindle considerably.

FOR INDIAN AGRICULTURISTS.

The correspondent asserts that the question of increased world prices of agricultural commodities is of supreme importance to India as her national income has decreased tremendously, and the money value of his crop to the Indian peasants is now about 50 per cent. of its 1929 value. Comparative wholesale price indices show that in terms of gold and national currency Indian prices in July, 1936, were respectively 40 per cent. and 65 per cent. of their 1929 values, while the United Kingdom prices similarly expressed, were about 50 per cent. and 85 per cent. of the 1929 level. It is this failure of Indian prices, adds the correspondent, to respond in full to currency depreciation that has led to the recent revival of a demand for a lower rupee ratio. Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and South African prices, it will be noted, have all risen in terms of national currency to about 80 per cent. to 85 per cent. of 1929 values. To this demand that the rupee should be devalued in terms of sterling, the Government of India have just delivered a decisive negative, and, indeed, with the financial problems of Provincial Autonomy and Federation looming large, it was impossible for any other answer declares the correspondent, to be returned at this juncture. In the opinion of the correspondent a lower rupee would at once raise the cost of meeting India's external obligations, at present running in the neighbourhood of £30,000,000—£40,000,000 per annum, or Rs. 4,000-5,300 lakhs. The Reserve Bank has, however ample sterling reserves to meet any weakening of exchange rates which might arise, and there is no doubt that the present ratio could be, and will be, sustained for a considerable time if necessary.

There were persistent rumours on the Manchester Royal Exchange during the week-end that the Egyptian Government contemplated an alteration in currency. Cables received by Manchester and Liverpool cotton firms from their agents in Cairo and Alexandria stated that reports were current that the "Egyptian pound would be detached from the English pound."

In connection with thes erumours it is pointed out by the folks in Manchester and Liverpool that unless the Egyptian authorities are contemplating a devaluation of the Egyptian pound, there appears to be little justification for a decision to break the previous link with sterling. Trade figures for this year are somewhat less favourable than for 1935, but the trade balance is nevertheless distinctly favourable. In any case some 30 per cent. of Egyptian trade is with the United Kingdom, so that, even if devaluation is intended, the Government would be well advised to maintain the currency link with sterling. Of course, there are those who believe that it is possible that the Egyptian authorities are thinking of extending their newly-found "independence" of Great Britain into the sphere of Foreign exchange.

SINO-BRITISH TRADE.

British export trade with China is to be developed and home manufacturers, particularly those specialising in the heavy industries, will shortly have the opportunity of more extensive dealings. This is expected to follow upon the ap-

(Continued on page 56)

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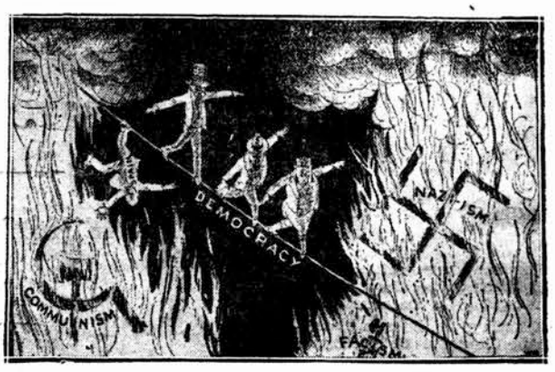

A WORD OF CAUTION FROM SCOTLAND: "Keep your balance boys, it is warmer down below." (Courtesy: "Glasgow Herald.")

The "Sharad" Annual Reveals

Life-Perception And Intellectual Integrity

(BY KANAIYALAL VAKIL.

THE "SHARAD", Editor Jashwant Pandya, Bombay; Re. 1-4.

The "Sharad" has earned esteem, and justified it. It more than registers progress. It gives thought-its vital impetus. It gives life its perception and significant values. And its outlook is animated by creative initiatives. That is the distinction towards which it has proceeded since its first appearance last year. If it maintains, as it has maintained this year, its distinction, the "Sharad" will be an annual noteworthy event which will be looked forward to and watched by the alert intellectuals who constitute the Gujarati world of art and letters. It is not easy to maintain the distinction. And, frankly, I did not anticipate that the "Sharad" will not only maintain its first promise but in actual practice, more than fulfil it. Equally, frankly, I am happily surprised to observe that it is glowing, in honest strength and uncorrupt service. Consequently, I shall write to indicate the annual's distinction. That is to say, I shall point out aspects and features in the "Sharad" which are mostly unobservable in similar periodicals. For example, the mental inclinations in essays, scholarship and poetic aptitudes noticeable in literateurs like Syts. A. Dhruva, B. Thakore, M. Zhaveri, V. Vaidya, A. Purani, A. Raval, D Mankad, P. Pandya, or Y. Shukla, A. Khabardar, "Shesh," "Sundaram" "Upvasi", "Badrayana," "I Gandhi, or "Sucha Rashmi," or the unformed indecisive, inclinations of writers like Syts. K. Chavda, J. Dani, lingering between traditional and unconventional conceptions and new desires or the reflective narratives of Syts. D. Mehta, G. Broker, or Pujalal may be seen in Gujarati periodical of average standing.

But the comments and sarcasm, humour, bitterness, vivid portrayal and interpretation of life and its surroundings manifest in the writings for example, of Srimati Saudamini and Gaganvihari Mehta, Syt. J. Bhatt, Srimati Hansa Mehta, Syts. Tribhovan Vyas, Raman Vakil, V. Joshi, are indicative of elements of krowth that have, unfortunately, remained yet rather rare features in Gujarati literary efforts, particularly in periodicals. Equally noteworthy are the informative contributions from Syt. D. K. Mehta who reviews the progress of dancing and the theatre in Gujarat, Syt. Ravishanka-Mehta who reviews the political events of the past year and Srimati Madri Desai who writes on sculptures. Syt. I. K. Mehta will, it may be hoped, extend his scope in the next review write for the "Sharad" with more detailed events. Syt. Ravishankar Mehta's review is flawless, precise, informative and directive. It is easy to conjecture that he is the author of the article entitled "Proletarian Literature." If that is so, Syt. Mehta has set an example. Clear and precise, the article guides the mind of the uninitiated by decisive lucidity. Srimati Madri Desai touches a difficult subject—almost unknown to the majority of the Gujarati world of letters—from a point of view necessary as it is new. She has, like Syt. Ravishankar Mehta, concentrated rightly on the clear preciseness and explanatory objective of the article illustrated by specific examples of sculpture. The biographical note on "Matubhai", by Syt. Yeshwant Pandya should be assigned the same rank in informative literature.

The poems on "Heera Nun Bhauntar" by Syt. Tribhovan Vyas and on "Shabda Na Vepar", by Syt. Zhaverchand Meghani, are indicative of the new impulses in Gujarati poetry. Syt. Meghani's poem, particularly, has the shrewd virility usually unexpected from a poet appreciated mostly for his devotion to ancient folklore. Will Syt. Meghani's poetic talents now turn towards the manly enterprise of forging the nation's mind on the "anvil," as he observes, of national experiences.

But nothing is more unambiguously clear and suggestive of the power and effective pliancy of the Gujarati language as a live instrument of social advancement and reconstruction as the articles and sketches by Syts. "Trishul," J. K. Mehta, Jayachandra Sheth and Jitubhai Mehta and Navalrm Trivedi. Syt. Trivedi's article on the newly found fervour for Gujarati "research" is, like Syt. Jitubhai Mehta's "Jivanno Shikar"—a sketch on the equally new ardour for literary "realism"—straight and sharp in its shattering humour. Syts. J. K. Mehta and Jayachandra Sheth reveal, on the other hand, the tender feeling of the simplest and, apparently trifling, episodes of life's daily surroundings which nonetheless effectively lay bare its tragedy. It is, however, Syt. "Trishull's" "Kadvian" that reaches the maximum of dramatic narrative force with the simplest language, dialogue and economic employment of motifs.

Syt. Yeshwant Pandya, the editor, has rendered service, not by any chance easy. It is to be hoped that his colleagues will continue to help him along the path of progress so distinctive of "Sharad." For, the days of individual eminence are gone. We enter, as a nation, the era of collective thinking, action and leadership.

RHEUMATISM

This famous 88 years old remedy gives such wonderful relief from pain that the proprietors of Eade's Pills rely entirely on SUCCESS for their profits. No matter how badly you have been suffering from rheumatism, rheumatic gout, gout, sciatica, or lumbago! Eade's Pills contain nothing but pure vegetable remedies. Get the habit of taking an Eade's Pill every week-end. They are the finest regular medicine you can take to keep you fit.

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Stable Boys Resent Unfair Treatment

Poorly Paid For Hard Work Behind The Scenes

"The favourite wins!" When the old, familiar shout rises in a swelling crescendo from thousands of eager throats at epsom, at goodwood or at doncaster, and a beaming, silk-hatted owner walks proudly out to shake hands with his jockey and lead in the winner—well, everything in the garden is lovely.

Backers who got long prices about the "good thing" are jubilant; the owner, who rakes in probably a small fortune, feels like throwing a dinner party; the jockey is already planning what he will do with his "present."

But, how many of these joyful folk ever give more than a passing thought to the pinch-faced, sad-eyed, bow-legged little man who, working always behind the scenes, has played a big part in making possible the favourite's success? asks the Newmarket Correspondent of "The People."

He is the stable lad—the man who "does" the race-horse; who travels with it from the training-stables to the course, and whose mind, for months before the race, is filled only with thoughts of the animal's welfare.

He is the "Cinderella" of the racing world.

To-day, the fires of resentment are burning in the ranks of these racing 'Cinderellas". Their grievances were voiced for me by one of their number—a man who is at present attached to a famous training establishment, but whose name, for obvious reasons, I am not permitted to divulge.

Only A Dream

Twenty-four years ago, a bright-eyed, ambitious lad, he grabbed at the chance of being taken on as an apprentice at the stables—confident that within a very short time he would be a fully fledged jockey, riding winners, perhaps acting as host at the champion's dinner. . .

But the years have rolled on, and, to-day, he is a grown man, with a wife and kiddies to keep—and how near is he to achieving his goal?

Although his services are so valuable that racing could not get on without him; although he works every day from dawn until dusk, and his responsibility for the horses in his charge never ends, he is paid wages which a dustman would scorn, and his chances of becoming a jockey are absolutely nil!

"One stable lad in about a thousand achieves the honour of wearing the silk and riding winners," he told me. "The great majority of us are condemned to work behind the scenes in conditions that, in many cases, are pitiable.

"I have to rise at four o'clock on summer mornings, and at five in the winter, and do this every day, including Sundays. And in return for all my work I get £2 5s. a week.

"If I should fall ill and have to lie up for a day, my wages are stopped.

"Presents? Yes, if I am lucky enough to 'do' a winner, I get a present. Perhaps a fiver. But I don't get that until Christmas. I should much prefer to get a living wage.

"Sometimes when the Society folk, who number the majority of the owners, come to the stables, they give a glance at me, or throw me a word—but very few of them dream of crediting me with some of the success of a big winner.

"Believe me, this job is a regular 'dead end.' There has, on occasions been talk of our forming a union. But I feel it is up to the leaders of the Turf to make conditions tolerable for us."

Books & Their Writers

THE NEW MAMMON!

Scholem Asch's New Novel Deals With Worship Of Paper Money

"THE CALF OF PAPER", by Scholem Asch (Translated by Edwin and Willa Muir), Gollancz, 8s. 6d.

Novelists who seek to portray social or political epochs and movements are apt to become dull and boring. Their characters become wooden types and the story-element is invariably subordinated to the ideological motif. Conversation lengthens into a debate and every now and then one finds the main characters delivering dry speeches on democracy, dictatorship, capitalism or socialism. It would be difficult to say that Scholem Asch's new novel "The Calf Of Paper" has none of these characteristics but it may safely be asserted that he never allows the political motif to run away with the story and, surprisingly enough, all his characters succeed in remaining ordinary human beings.

PANORAMA OF POST-WAR GERMANY.

"The Calf Of Paper", of course, refers to the unreliable and the highly temperamental god of paper-money which was worshipped with such futile faith in post-war Germany. It tells of how the profiteers amassed riches and wealth from the fluctuations of the Mark while the vagaries of the same "Calf of Paper" starved and impoverished the German masses. On the whole it provides a realistic panorama of German life during the years immediately following the War and portrays, with amazing success, the very emotions of despair, suspense and doubt which pervaded German society at that time. In a forceful and crisp style (that has not been lost in the translation) he shows the social, political and economic currents and cross-currents which were playing at that critical period in modern German history. In the final chapters he presents an excellent sketch of the stage as it was set in Germany for the Nazi coup.

BRILLIANT PORTRAYAL OF CHARACTERS

But it is in his portrayal of the characters that Scholem Asch reveals himself to be a novelist of outstanding merits. He has mainly dealt with Jewish characters but shows none of the narrow mindedness or prejudice in favour of his own people which one might have expected from an author who is himself of Jewish birth. He has drawn the character of the selfish Jew profiteer, Judkewitch, with as much ruthlessness as the character of the anti-semitic Wolfgang who tortured his own sister for the sin of marrying a Jew. The brief sketch of Misha the Communist is perfect and, in a way, symbolizes the only solution of the Jewish problem—what one might call "deracialization." Most lovable of all is the brave little girl, Lotte, who suffers and even dies for her love and her convictions in such a quiet, unmelodramatic way that one cannot help being impressed by her sacrifice. All these varied characters, however, are not in themselves the end which the author had in view. They are important only inasmuch as they complete a picture of a country, post-war Germany, as the author saw it at one of the most critical periods of her history. More than its story-interest, "The Calf Of Paper" is valuable for a real study of the conditions and circumstances which brought about Nazism in Germany.

K. A. A.

An Eminent Citizen Of Bombay

THE LATE MR. SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALEE

LIFE OF SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALEE. By Nowrojee Sorabji Bengalee.

Although overlaid with details, which might have been omitted, and observations, which could have been condensed, this bulky volume gives an interesting account of the eventful and useful life of a singularly endowed and eminent citizen of Bombay during the latter half of the nineteenth century. It is the fruit of prolonged labour of a devoted grandson, and is a solid contribution to Gujerati literature, Bengalee, whose name is associated with the oldest Parsi Girls' School in the Bombay Presidency, was a valued colleague of the two veteran pioneers of social reform in Bombay, Dadabhai Naoroji and Nowrojee Furdoonjee. Ignorance, superstition and bigotry surrounded those standard-bearers of reform on all sides, but they stood firm like a rock, faithful to their convictions, and, in the midst of the storm that raged fiercely round them, heroically laid solid foundations for social betterment.

Throughout their lives Dadabhai Naoroji and Nowrojee Furdoonjee carried on a vigorous agitation for the redress of India's wrongs and for the political advancement of the people. For some time Bengalee also joined them in that struggle for freedom. He took an active part in the proceedings of the first political organization started in Bombay—the Bombay Association; and later, he was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Bombay Presidency Association. The inauguration of the Indian National Congress, however, failed to stimulate his enthusiasm for political struggle. It appeared, rather, to have thrown a damper on it. "These political movements," he wrote in a letter to a friend in England in 1892, "are a burden on the energies of our young educated men at the sacrifice of social and domestic reforms without which political progress cannot have a firm footing."

Bengalee was but one of several leaders of public opinion who could not see eye to eye with the Congress in those days. Although dissatisfied with the British policy in India and longing for reform, they disapproved of the policy of the Congress in concentrating on the question of political freedom and in doing little more than passing resolutions on political issues at annual sessions. Such differences of opinion are intelligible, and the author of the Gujerati biography has done well in referring to them to show why Bengalee stood aloof from the Congress activities. The writer of the sketch in English, which precedes the Gujerati narrative, however, goes a step further and makes Bengalee's disapproval of the political programme of his colleagues the text for a tirade against the work of the Congress and for airing his crude views on present-day politics and bringing under review the work of Gandhiji and other leaders of political thought down to the days of the Round Table Conference!

Speaking of Gandhiji, he asks: "Did he not make a mad rush right through the country in wild hope of demolishing as if by a magic wand the worn-out structure of Indian Society and setting up in its place a renovated body, in which men will place universal welfare above national benefit and nationality above caste or creed?" Similarly, he passes the following astounding strictures on the famous speech made by Pherozeshah Mehta on Municipal reform in 1871: "The reader who will take the trouble to read his lecture on municipal reform will find a clever attempt made to whitewash the Commissioner's gave irregularites, a fact which did not redound greatly to his credit." And with this pro-

(Continued on page 14)

Nazism X-Rayed!

REVEALING SIDELIGHTS ON HITLER'S CAREER

HITLER THE PAWN, by Rudolf Olden, Gollancz, 12/6.

Since the Nazis captured power in Germany many books have been written about Hitler and his creed. He has been extolled as a hero by his admirers and he has been ruthlessly condemned by his critics and political opponents. Even Hitler wrote a book about himself, "Mein Kampf", in which he sought to give an account of his career and to vindicate his Nazi tactics. But it is doubtful if a more thorough, painstaking and truthful book has so far been published on the German Fuhrer than "Hitler The Pawn", by Rudolf Olden who was once the Political Editor of the "Berliner Tageblatt".

WAS NEVER A REVOLUTIONARY

Olden's main thesis is that Hitler was never an originator and never a revolutionary, but always the willing tool of anybody who exercised real power. Thus, he shows, how in the early period of his political career Hitler was supported by the Reichswehr, backed by the Junkers and the industrialists, who were always ready secretly to help any movement which aimed at sabotaging the Versailles treaty and to help the revival of Germany as a great military power. Hitler, in fact, had shrewdly found out that the one thing the German people believed in was the army and when the Versailles treaty took that away from them they were prepared to follow anyone who promised to give them back their military strength. The militarists and the leaders of the armament industry found in Hitler a willing tool to serve their ends. He was a clever demagogue, an excellent organizer and a first class propagandist. They could use him to further their aims without exposing and involving themselves. They wanted profits, real economic power. He wanted the show of power. It was a good bargain for both.

Mr. Olden gives a vivid description of the atmosphere that prevailed in Germany after the end of the War when the whole populat'on, steeped in the shame of defeat forlorn and hopeless was prepared to follow any one who promised to deliver them from their immediate economic ills and to give them back the military glory of the Fatherland. The moment was, thus, ripe for the appearance of Hitler the super-demagogue who could dope them with his arrant nonsense of Chauvinism, anti-semitism and anti-socialism.

The picture of Hitler which emerges from the pages of "Hitler The Pawn" is not flattering to the Fuhrer. Olden proves him to be a selfish man with a gift of organization, a willing tool of the political and social reactionaries, who rose to power backed by the money and influence of his employers and crushed the soul and spirit of a whole nation to satisfy his personal ambition. The whole book, however, is well documented to support the truth of this picture.

PARSIS AND PERSIAN

Mr. M. F. Mulla's Guide To The Language

Mr. Manek Fardunji Mulla's name as a writer on the subjects of Iran and the Persian language is well-known to "Chronicle" readers. After his travels in Iran (through Iraq) about a decade ago, his missionary work done there at considerable sacrifice bore the first fruits, and a useful "vade mecum," "a Guide to Persia," was published in 1928, which has proved, and is still proving, a real guide to those interested in that ancient land. The work was followed by "a Guide to the Persian Language," which has enabled ardent lovers of Iran to acquire a good knowledge of the sweet language of the country. His third book "My Travels in Seistan" was a welcome addition to the series. Emboldened by the warm welcome received on all hands, Mr. Mulla has lately brought out another volume, entitled "A Comparative Study of Persian and Arabic words in every-day use by the Parsees," which is yet another praiseworthy effort for the propaganda of Persian, and goes one step further in its popularisation in India.

The book is divided into five chapters. The first comprises the elements of Persian grammar: the second contains a vocabulary of about 750 words, choicely selected, of Persian and Arabic origin, which the Parsis and as a matter of fact many non-Parsis as well—have been freely using in their daily conversation or writings, and which has undoubtedly tended to enrich the Gujerati language. It is to be hoped the author's wish, that a perusal and study of the list would "kindle desire in the minds of his co-religionists once again to take up the study of their mother tongue which they have been neglecting of late", will be fulfilled. The third chapter is devoted to words from the European languages assimilated into Persian, and, conversely, a list of some Persian and Arabic words which have been assimilated into the English language also takes up a separate chapter. The last chapter enumerates Persian proper names of persons of both sexes. The author's idea in giving this list is commendable, as he rightly points out that Parsis may select with advantage some of them as names for members of their family in preference to the growing tendency of adopting foreign and non-Persian names. The book is one more feather in Mr. Mulla's cap

The book is priced at Re. 1 and can be had from the author at J. Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay City Police Officers Responsible For Grappling With The City Riots And Quelling It Successfully Within A Few Days.

Mr. J. W. Rowland, Commissioner of Police, Bombay City.

Deputy Commissioner

Mr. Butler.

Deputy Commissioner

Mr. Reynolds

Deputy Commissioner

Mr. Taylor.

Deputy Commissioner Mr. Uren. (He is to succeed Khan Bahadur Cowasji Petigara when he goes on leave preparatory to retirement.)

Mr. N. Coombs, Chief Officer of Bombay City Fire Brigade, on whom and on whose officers and men fell a continuous strain of being on riot-duty all the clock round.

CHILEAN SULPHUR

Output Expected To Reach 100,000 Tons Yearly

SANTIAGO CHILE.

Chile's share in the international sulphur trade has been the subject of presidential reference in Congress. It was stated that though the national contribution was not very appreciable as yet, averaging about 20,000 tons, it would increase as the new refining plants are brought into operation, which, it was hoped, would produce more than 100,000 tons per annum. The foreign market, Great Britain and Italy being specifically named was considered assured.

It is understood that the Caja de Credito Minero (the State Mining Credit Bank) is playing an important part in financing sulphur exploitation, while there has also been considerable private national enterprise though much of this has been backed up by the Mining Bank. There has also been some Italian interest in development and exportation. Main expansion work, however, is attributed to the decision of a British company, for several years interested in Chilean sulphur deposits, to concentrate its efforts on production in the two mines it controls in the north of the country.

Official co-operation with the British company takes the shape of generous exchange facilities. The marketing arrangements, approved by the Government, permit the greater portion of the profits to be available in London. The Chilean Government cancelled many of their remittance restrictions in favour of the company in return for a greater capital investment. It considers that it will be repaid in large exports and further employment for the miners in the northern zone.

KNOW YOUR ONIONS!

Scientists in the United States have been at it again. One of these learned gentlemen tells us that beef and mutton have the same taste, and that if the nostrils are blocked you would find it impossible to differentiate. He says that Man has only four tastes—acid, bitter, sweet, and salt, and that every food in each of these categories tastes the same. If you do not believe this, try it for yourself. Chop an onion and an apple into small pieces, then stop your nose and eat a few pieces of each. There will be no difference.

Try it on a friend but it is advisable to bandage his eyes as he may be induced against his judgment by the evidence of sight.

Their Luck Has Changed

Two Leeds men who had won prizes in the Irish Hospitals Sweepstakes appeared for public examminations in bankruptcy at Leeds recently.

Gordon Clark (23), motor engineer, Compton Crescent, who said that in 1933 he won £2,000 in the sweep, had a deficiency of £168, and attributed his position to the failure of two firms in which he had invested capital.

The other debtor, Arthur S. Brook, (24) builder Bramley, Leeds, had a deficiency of £205. He had won £400 in the sweep and then started business as builder and contractor.

Rs. 7,500 "Criminal" Competition

SEE PAGES 3, 32 & 33.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Young Artists Revolt—Against Injustice—Ahmedabad Literary Parishad—Gujarati Artists Uninvited And Interests Unrepresented—President Stranger To Art—Views Art As Essay Writing—Philosophic Rhetoric—Youth Untamed And Determined—Describe Ahmedabad Exhibition As Spectacular "Stunt"—Resent Literary Dictatorship—Lucknow Artists.

The protest meeting arranged by the Young Artists' Association at Simla House this week marks an instructive development. The meeting passed two resolutions. One protesting against the attitude towards art adopted by the literary Parishad and against its procedure and attitude towards Gujarati artists outside Ahmedabad. The other resolution protested against the nomination of Syt. D. B. Kalelkar as president of the art section. Both these resolutions indicate more than mere indignation of the Gujarati artists who have been chafing against the injustice done to them by the literary organisers of "Sammelan" at Ahmedabad.

Artists Interests And Respect Endangered.

If they had no self-respect, if their interests had not been endangered, they would have, perhaps, adopted a more philosophic attitude towards the chosen litterateurs who have assigned for themselves the task of guiding the destiny of art in Guarat. The majority of these literary luminaries are known to have no knowledge or familiarity with art or the practising artists in Gujarat, with the actual conditions of art in Gujarat.

Narrow Ahmedabad Group.

Perhaps, they have permitted themselves to be persuaded to the belief that the less they knew about art or actual conditions of artists and their educational or economic problems the better it would be for them to sermonise at the annual literary picnick. The agency of the two or three artists in Ahmedabad they have nominated has been appropriate to foster the illusion that art in Gujarat, if it exists, does not exist outside their narrow sphere of activities.

Fond Illusions Disturbed:

The arrangement mutually pleasant continued for a long time to be unnoticed. But the postponement of the Parishad, thrice and the challenge from the Progressive Writers together with the protest of the Young Gujarati artists in Bombay should have destroyed the fond illusions of the organisers of the Sammelan. It did not, however, disturb materially or change their arrangements, methods or procedure for the "art" exhibition which some of the Gujarati artists at Simla House described not without reason, as a spectacular "stunt."

"THE TOILET": By P. P. Roy, one of the outstanding exhibits in the Lucknow Artists' Exhibition, arranged this week by the Universal Arts League.

President Of Art Section.

It is needless to speak about Syt. D. B. Kalelkar, the president of the art section, who was, rightly again, described as one whose acquaintance with art, artists art conditions or problems remained an unknown quantity and quality. But it must be pointed out that the literary "lipi" crusader has, despite that initial handicap, developed in characteristic fashion quite an original mental mode of viewing art, a labour-saving device that dispenses with the fundamental laws and standards of art with language of forms, colour line, pattern or rhythm or composition. In fact, art according to him is nothing outside essay writing and philosophic rhetoric and, as one of his staunch admirers seriously pleaded, of "beautiful prose."

Language of Words And Forms.

Why should the language of words not be a substitute for the language of form, colour, pattern? This Vedantic attitude towards art was pushed to its ridiculous elasticity and point when Syt. Kalelkar, as was pointed out at the meeting of the Young Artists, announced on the historic occasion when he opened some years ago the Dakshinamurti art exhibition at Bhavanagar, that he did not believe in art exhibitions!

Stranger To Art.

Syt. Kalelkar, the Gujarati artists maintained, was a stranger to art and was permitted to express literary views on art harmful to their interests.

The Gujarati Literary Parishad, constituted as it is, could do not do better, could not be expected to do better. And, as I have frequently pointed out, the Parishad could not have nominated a better president, as he is called, for the art section of the Parishad.

Not Serious About Art.

The antiquated Parishad has been already revealed as far too obsolute even for the alert intellectuals who are eager to make of literature an active, modern, instrument of national regeneration.

It cannot be seriously considered as the right institution, as it is at present constituted and conduced, for any fruitful assistance to art.

Resistance to Literary Dominance.

But the importance of the protest by the Gujrati artists is not restricted to the Parishad or its "art" exhibition or the nominated literary president of its "art" section. Its importance is indicated by the determined action of the Gujarati artists who have resisted the onslaught by litterateurs on their self-respect and independence as artists. Its importance derives value from the pointed emphasis the Gujarati artists have sought, quite rightly, to assign to the integrity of art and the independence of artists.

Bharat Kala Mandal— Ahmedabad Institution.

The protest meeting has also drawn public attention to the fact that the Ahmedabad Bharat Mandal, which has recently appealed for funds as a representative Gujarati institution, represents no body of Gujarati artists or art students or exponents outside its members in Ahmedabad, that the body had rendered no tangible much less substantial practical assistance to Gujarati artists outside the town and had made no effort to advance the understanding, research or interpretation of the Gujarati heritage in art. Its activities were restricted, as one of the speakers at the meeting pointed out, to arrange for receptions particularly for the benefit of the visitors from outside the province. That is why a "nominated" literary luminary was in such perfect harmony for their "art" ambitions and pretensions.

Independent Art Organisation.

However that may be, it is none too soon that the Gujarati artists have stirred to assert their claims and protect their self-respect as well as independence. If they are really determined to shape their future they must resolve to organise their own machinery for popularising their art and their ideas in Gujarat.

Lucknow Artists.

The exhibition arranged by the Universal Arts League was a welcome, though rather badly timed, effort. The modest exhibition was the outcome of the enterprise of Syt. R. Chaterji and as it was a "travelling" exhibition it could not be, naturally a representative one. One would therefore hesitate to write or judge about current tendencies in art in Lucknow It would appear, however; that the landscapes were not strongly represented and there was no outstandng departure from the traditional average in the technique and outlook of the paintings.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Continued)

CHANGING CHINA

CHINA'S RED ARMY MARCHES. By Agnes Smedley (Lawrence and Wishart; London. 5sh.).

China in the present period is going through vast and fundamental changes. Accounts of Japanese advances and reports of Nanking's surrenders have been greatly monopolising attention to developments in China. But behind and closely bound with them, one is told, there has been proceeding a move of tremendous strength and weight—the formation and extension of a Soviet China. Agnes Smedley, the well-known American journalist and formerly a frequent contributor to the Indian press, in her new volume on China, much in the nature of a sequel to her forceful earlier publication "Chinese Destinies," tells the tale of this expansion in the form of accounts of various incidents connected with it. These incidents of considerable sociological interest lend light on many factors; methods of the Red Army, changes initiated to consolidate areas taken, the role of the Kuo Min Tang, the keen participation of women in the struggle in China, and a popular movement acting with elemental power. Miss Smedley who can claim first hand knowledge, writes with much vigour, great directness and obvious enthusiasm. She makes no pretence of "not taking sides."

A. C. N.

PEASANT SONGS

PEASANT SONGS FROM ANDHRA. By Professor N. G. Ranga, M. L. A. Reprinted from "Contemporary India," Lahore.

We have heard much recently about the peasants of Andhra. In organizational strength they have perhaps, no equal among the kisans of India. In this phenomenal awakening, says Professor Ranga in an introductory note to "Peasant Songs of Andhra," these songs have played an important role in creating and keeping up enthusiastic consciousness among the kisans of Andhra. The little brochure (which is a reprint from a recent issue of "Contemporary India" quarterly) contains an English translation of some of the popular songs. Professor Ranga has proved a good translator and even in the foreign garb the songs retain their simple beauty. Like all folk-songs they have an easy flow and, what is more, they have that quality which inspires confidence and breeds self-respect.

AN EMINENT CITIZEN OF BOMBAY

(Continued from page 11)

nouncement he takes Dinsha Wacha and H. P. Mody to task for singling out Mehta alone for special praise, when so many had worked together! While the Gujerati biography is a faithful picture of the life of Bengalee and free from such blemishes, this sketch in English with its digressions and irrelevant disquisitions spoils all the charm and worth of this publication. It is apparently the maiden effort of an inexperienced writer who, under the pseudonym of "Fiat Justitia," has seized the opportunity to indulge in polemics. With the object of giving a history of the movements of the times, he has strung together extract after extract from published books and newspaper reports, betraying lack of that sense of proportion and that sobriety of judgment which distinguished the writings and speeches of the hero of the story. Indeed, the entire treatment of the subject is repugnant to the ideals of truth and justice which illumined Bengalee's life and character and made him an esteemed arbitrator and an incorruptible judge in respect of all conceivable differences between man and man in the City of Bombay. It is a pity that a biography, otherwise admirable, of so catholic-minded and so universally esteemed a citizen, should have been thus disfigured.

R. P. M.

URDU PERIODICALS

"NIGAR" (Lucknow)—The issue for September contains several readable articles. The article about Oscar Wilde is very well-written and it is an indication of the fact that Wilde is growing in popularity with the Urdu-knowing public. The article about the "Khilafat" once again revives the age-long controversy between the Sunnis and the Shias, but there is no doubt that its early "solution" will go a great way in cementing together both these warring sects of Islam. Saiyad Akhtar Ali's criticism of Jigar's poetry is well-written, although in some places the criticisms are not quite proper. "Letters of Naiaz" are continued.

"ISMAT" (Delhi)—The issue for September and October is a joint issue for two months. It opens with a short article—advice to Muslim women—by Mr. Abdullah Yusuf Ali in which he exhorts them to receive the right kind of education. The late Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi's article headed "Janwar Kaun Hai?", though written in a humorous way, is full of wisdom. Mrs. Birla's article about the status of tenants in Japan is worthy of emulation in India where they are absolutely at the mercy of the land-lords. Saida Zamiruddin's article dealing with the diet of children contains several useful suggestions. Zubaida Sultana gives in a short article the uses of honey and recommends its use on a large scale to all those who are suffering from heart trouble. "Do Bahnen" is a readable short story by the late "Prem Chand". There are a number of articles, poems and stories in this issue which will repay perusal.

"ZAMANA" (Cawnpore)-The August number opens with a thought provoking article on Urdu literature in general by Jageshwarnath Varma, in the course of which he recognises the fact that Urdu is the common heritage of both Hindus and Musalmans. "Iltija-e-Bedari" is a splendid poem, and is based on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's poem in English. Munshi Shiam Mohanlah Jigar reproduces, in a well-written article, a few of Shamim's letters in Urdu and one cannot but agree with the writer that they represent a most successful attempt at imitating Ghalib. These letters should be collected and published in the form of a book. "Qudrat Ke Khel" is a readable story.

"KAUSAR" (Bangalore)—In the issue for August Khwaja Abdur-Rauf Ishrat contributes an article on the Urdu-Hindi controversy and opines that Urdu and Hindi are one and the same and that both the Hindus and the Musalmans should work for it and make it a 'lingua franca' in the real sense of the term. "Kamyab Mohabbat" is a good story.

"DILCHASP" (Madras)—It is a film magazine but contains stories and articles as well. The September number contains the life account of Aram-e-Dil, a maid-servant, said to have flourished in the reign of Humayun. The anecdote about Mirza Ghalib as given in this issue, does not seem to be authentic and hence it should not have been given.

"TAMADDUN-E-ATIQ". By Abu Zafar Abdul Wahid and M. Asaur-Rahman, City College, Hyderabad, Deccan, 4 1/2" x 7". Pp. 8+234. Illustrated and bound. Rs. 3.

This is the first publication of its kind in the Urdu language. It deals with the progress and evolution of culture and civilisation of mankind from the earliest times, and there is no doubt that the authors have acquitted themselves well. The book is couched in easy language and can be made use of both by the young and old. The whole narration reads like an entertaining story.

The price appears to be a bit more and it should be reduced in order to make it popular with students.

IQD-E-SURAYYA. By Ghulam Hamadani Mus-hafi. Edited by Maulavi Abdul Haq, Hon. Secretary, Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu. Aurangabad, Dn. Demy 8vo. PP. 14 + 64. Re. 1-2-0. U bound. Annas 12.

This "Tazkira" of the Persian poets was composed in the year 1199 A.H., i.e., more than 150 years ago, by Mus-Hafi. It gives not only excerpts from the Persian poets of his own days but also gives some useful facts about their lives. There are several Hindu poets who have been dealt with in the book, showing that Persian was equally popular with the Hindus as well.

Maulavi Abdul Haq has thrown enough light on Mus-hafi and his times and the information contained in the introduction is bound to be immensely useful to the students of Persian literature in India.

DANTE KA JAHANNAM. Translated by Maulavi Inayatullah, B.A., and published by Shahid Ahmad, from the office of the Saqi, Khari Basli, Delhi. Pp. 116. Annas 12.

One cannot but congratulate Mr. Shahid Ahmed on producing, in a single issue of his monthly magazine—"Saqi", the translation of Dante's 'Inferno'. This classic has been rendered into Urdu for the first time and there is no doubt that the translation will be regarded as an addition to the Urdu language. Maulavi Inayatullah, the gifted son of the late Maulavi Zakaullah, has several works to his credit, including the translation of Dr. Arnold's "Preaching of Islam", which was undertaken at the request of Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan himself. He is one of the best translators this country has produced and he has done his level best to enrich the Urdu literature by means of translations from English.

As regards the book itself, it requires no introduction since it is included in the best books of the world. The whole book, it may be remembered, is written in allegorical terms, and a careful perusal of the same will reveal the fact that Dante's mind was sufficiently influenced by the Islamic conception of hell.

Saiyed Ansar Nasri contributes a very readable introduction which will go a great way in making Dante popular with the Urdu-knowing public at large.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Walls Have Mouths, by W. F. R. Macartney (Victor Gollancz), price 10s. 6d.

Under Moscow Skies, by Maurice Hindus (Victor Gollancz), price 10s. 6d.

The Struggle for Peace, by Stafford Cripps (Victor Gollancz), price 7s. 6d.

Lovers, by Gina Kans (Ivor Nicholson & Watson), price 7s. 6d.

The Land I Love, by Annie S. Swan (Ivor Nicholson & Watson), price 5s.

The Faith of a Businessman, by Angus Watson (Ivor Nicholson & Watson), price 5s.

The Mark of the Four, by Mark Cross (Ward Lock), price 3s. 6d.

The Christian Epic, by Mary Ely Lyman (Ivor Nicholson & Watson), price 3s. 6d.

Sure Ways of Success in Life and God-Realisation, by Swami Sivananda (Ideal Home, Amritsar).

High Up in Mexico, by O. A. Merrit Hawkes (Ivor Nicholson & Watson), price 15s.

A Handbook of Moghul History, by G. B. Ojha, (R. P. Kothari, Ahmedabad).

Makers of New India, by D. M. Chitre, price As. 12.

Income-tax in Britain, by B. L. Vaish (Gaya Prasad & Sons, Agra).

Der Weltbolschewismus (Nibelungen-Verlag G.m.b.H., Berlin, Leipzig).

Khil Khilat (Guj.), by Aiyubkhan Khalil (Navyug Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot).

Subasim (Guj.) (Navyug Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot).

Be Krantikar (Guj.), (Navyug Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot).

Bhedi Bhutaval (Guj.), (Navyug Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot).

Safed Mahel (Guj.), by Narayan, (Navyug Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot).

Manan ane Mantavyo (Guj.), by R. V. Khandvala, Surat.

Nave Manasshastra ani Navi Niti (Mar.) by M. D. Altekar, Vile Parle.

"Manan Ane Mantavyo"

"MANAN ANE MANTAVYO" by Ratanlal V. Khandwala, Vadi Falia, Surat.

In this book there are 67 articles dealing with recent economic and financial developments both in this country and abroad. These articles appeared in a Gujarati weekly "Lakvani" and are now reprinted in a book form for the use of Gujarati reading public. The writer is a well-known businessman of Surat and has practical experience which enabled him to throw light on recent developments. Most of the articles are written with a Nationalist spirit and deal with difficult problems of exchange, unemployment and need of commercial and industrial education. The price of the book is As. 8 which is also comparatively cheap and it will be read to advantage by businessmen.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

New Scheme For All-India Tennis Championships

(By J. C. MAITRA)

CHANGE OF VENUE.

The scheme put forward by L. Brooke-Edwards, the Honorary Secretary of the A. I. L. T. A., in regard to the All-India Championships, deserve our most careful consideration. I propose to discuss the various aspects of this important question in course of this article.

Rule 1 lays down that "the tournament shall be held annually at Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore and Madras in the order named and provided that the Central Council may, with the consent of the Provincial Council concerned, vary the venue of the tournament so far as possible ensuring that the Courts used shall be alternately grass and hard courts.

Provided further that the Central Council may add other centres to the centres above named if it considers it necessary to do so in the future."

THE CRYING NEED.

As I have said in my previous articles the change of venue of the All-India Championships from Allahabad to a more suitable place like Bombay or Calcutta has been a crying need for a long time. It is generally admitted that Allahabad is most centrally situated for all the provinces and one could go there at less expense than any of the centres mentioned above. But the fact remains that despite its conveniences, Allahabad has failed to attract the majority of the leading players of the country from year to year.

A SECONDARY TOURNAMENT.

The All-India Championships has, therefore, remained a secondary tournament to the East India and Western India Championships. This state of affairs even for the sake of the prestige of the premier tournament of the country demands to be remedied without delay. I note with regret that this cannot be done before 1939 owing to an agreement between the A. I. L. T. A. and the Allahabad Gymkhana Club. Still I would urge upon the latter to give up its claim a year sooner at least for the benefit of Indian tennis as a whole.

THE MANAGEMENT.

"The management of the tournament shall be entrusted to a Committee consisting of seven persons, four to be nominated by the organisation that provides the courts on which the tournament is to be held and by the Central Council."

"The referee of the tournament shall be appointed by the Central Council and during the tournament shall be ex-officio member of the Committee."

It will be seen from above that the control of the tournament will be more or less shared by the Central Council and the Club on whose Courts the tournament will be played. The provincial association within whose jurisdiction the tournament will be held will have no hand in its management at all. This is an anomaly which ought to be removed. At least two of the eight members of the Committee should be from the provincial association concerned. I hope the A. I. L. T. A. would see to this.

EVENTS AND NUMBER OF COMPETITORS.

"The tournament shall consist of the following events, viz., Men's Open Singles, Men's Open Doubles, Ladies' Open Singles, Ladies' Open Doubles and Open Mixed Doubles and such other events as the Committee may decide to hold in any particular year subject to the consent of the Central Council."

"The tournament shall be open to all amateurs."

"The Council of any affiliated organisation may nominate players or pairs for each event in the tournament, subject to a maximum of four players for each singles event and two pairs for each doubles event."

"The total number of competitors in each event shall not exceed 64 in the Men's Singles and 32 in the Ladies' Singles and 32 pairs in the Doubles events."

TRULY REPRESENTATIVE.

To make the tournament truly representative of all-India, the rules enjoin the affiliated organisations to nominate their best players to compete in the tournament. This will not only give a fair chance to everybody to test his mettle but to improve upon it. It will, indeed, be an education and training for the rising talents of the country to play in such a representative gathering.

In order to make it possible for the best players of the country to participate in this tournament it has been proposed that "The expenses of players nominated by any affiliated organisation shall be paid by the Committee upto a maximum of Rs. 1,500, in order of preference according to a list to be drawn up by the Central Council."

AN ELIMINATING COMPETITION

It has been further provided that "If the number of entries in any event exceed the above, the Committee shall have the power to direct that any nominated or other player or pair shall compete in an eliminating competition to be held prior to the tournament on such date as the Committee with the consent of the Central Committee may fix for this purpose."

In a big tournament like this it is imperative that it should not be too crowded. It would lose all its charm if it were allowed to tax the stamina and strength of a player beyond his limit by asking him to play too many matches within a few days.

THE PIVOTAL QUESTION.

Lastly, "The net profits and losses of the tournament shall be divided equally between the Central Council and the organisation providing the courts for holding the tournament."

I look upon this clause as the pivot of the whole question. The A. I. L. T. A. as much as the provincial organisations need money very badly. To send teams abroad for education or competition or to engage coaches for some training of promising players, money is urgently needed. With the beggar's bowl in hand you could not go very far nor could you do things in the way and time you wish it. A regular source of income has to be found out. And this I have said on many occasions is the only way to improve your exchequer. I am glad the Secretary of the A. I. L. T. A. has boldly put it forward in the above scheme.

EXCELLENT SCHEME.

On the whole I wholeheartedly approve of the main features of the scheme. By proposing to hold the tournament alternately on grass and hard courts, it has done some justice to the players of the West and the South who are accustomed to play on hard courts. They have always been at a disadvantage on the grass courts of Allahabad and Calcutta and the North. It will now be a fair trial of strength for the All-India Championships between the revellers of grass and hard courts. The facilities provided above are sure to draw the best talents in the country together and thereby enhance the prestige and attraction of the tournament. And lastly it brings in funds where it is solely needed. Need I add that it will go a long way in increasing the popularity of the game throughout the country? I hope that the above scheme with some minor alterations as suggested above will find ready acceptance from all provinces. And we shall see the tournament staged in one of the great centres of tennis within a year or two.

FREAK WILLS TO BE STOPPED

New legislation may be introduced to prevent people making unfair or "freak" wills.

The question of revising present probate laws to make it impossible for a husband to cut his wife and children out of his will and leave all his estate elsewhere—thus often entailing great hardship and injustice—is under consideration by the Home Secretary.

A new law is under contemplation to make it obligatory for the widow and children of a testator to receive a fixed proportion of his estate after all debts have been paid. This is already the law in many European countries.

It is also likely that new legislation will be aimed at 'freak' wills of which there have been many in the courts recently. Such wills often amuse the public, but they frequently cause life-long pain or hardship to the relatives of some cruel testator.

SNEEZE

Harry Milward, of Harrisburg Pennsylvania, sneezed so hard that he lost his balance and fell. Two weeks later he began to feel pain and went to hospital. The doctors found he had fractured a vertebra.

THE
Bombay Samachar
A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
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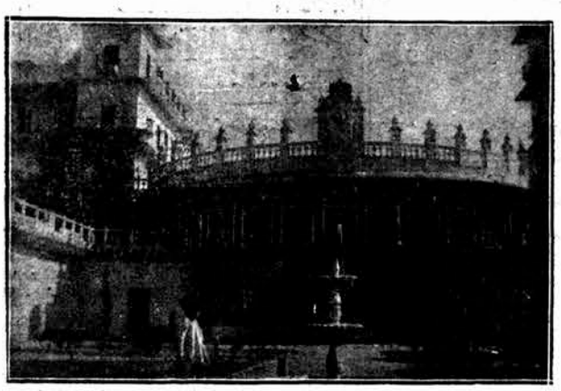
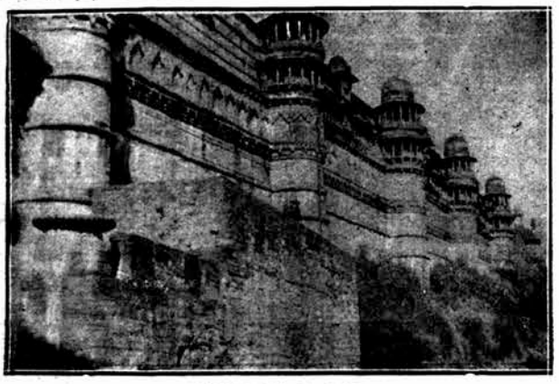
For Rates of Advertisement and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar",
Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

TEMPLES, TOMBS AND PALACES OF GWALIOR

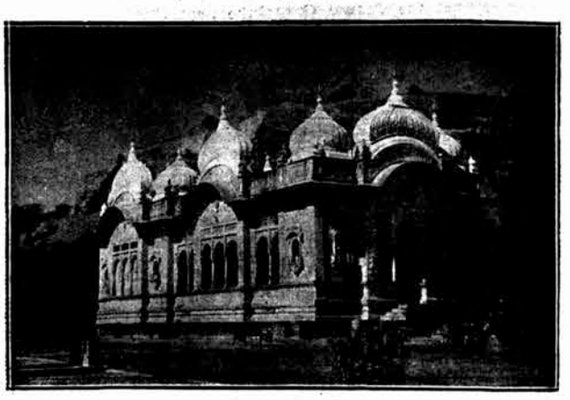


The Motimahal Palace is now converted into State Secretariat Offices. Some of the rooms of this Palace are inlaid with mosaic work of coloured glass and decorated with mural paintings.

This Tomb of Muhammad Ghaus, the Saint, who was highly revered by Emperor Akbar, is a fine specimen of early Moghul style of architecture.



MANSING'S PALACE



A MODERN TEMPLE IN THE PUBLIC PARK.

The installation of H. H. George Jivaji Rao Scindhia on the "Gadi" of Gwalior State will take place to-morrow (Nov. 2) in great pomp and the Capital will be full with visitors and sight-seers from all over the State and outside. On this page we give the views of some of the fine specimens of medieval and modern architecture to be found in Gwalior City.

LADY HEATH FINED 15 SHS.

Charge Of Being Drunk And Disorderly

Evidence regarding an argument with a taxicab driver was given by a police-constable when Lady (Mary) Heath, the airwoman, of Milner-drive, Whitton, Middlesex, was summoned at Marlborough-street to answer a summons for being drunk and disorderly in Vine-street, W., on Aug. 27.

She was also summoned to show cause why her recognisances of £2 should not be estreated, she having failed to appear at the court on the following morning.

P. C. Ralph Harrington stated that Lady Heath was having an argument with a taxicab-wriver. She was very drunk, and was shouting and waving her arms about. She persisted in her conduct, and refused to pay the taxi-cab driver, so he arrested her.

Mr. S. H. White, defending Lady Heath, who pleaded guilty to being drunk and disorderly, pointed out that she was well-known in flying circles, and had had one or two accidents. Her doctor said she was a little unstable in consequence of these accidents.

After her arrest and release she went to a nursing home, and he kept the police informed of her whereabouts.

Lady Heath was fined 15s., but the magistrate, Mr. J. B. Sandbach, K.C., stated that he would not est eat the bail.

Of the many temples and shrines within the city of Gwalior, the two Sas Bahu Temples ("mother-in-law and daughter-in-law") deserve more than passing attention. Both are very beautiful examples of eleventh century architecture. They are dedicated to Vishnu.

FRANCE TO TAX RADIO ADVERTISING

A concerted attempt is being made by British and Continental Governments to suppress the diffusion of advertising programmes from foreign radio stations.

The French Government is the first to act.

Through the Foreign Office, the British Post Office strongly protested to France against the continued transmission of "sponsored" items in English from such stations as Radio Normandie. It was pointed out that these programmes constitute an improper use of broadcasting.

Always previously when the Post Office has through diplomatic channels, tried to suppress the radiation of advertising matter from abroad, it has been unsuccessful.

To the latest protest, the French Government has replied stating that a tax of 48 per cent. on gross receipts is to be imposed on all sponsored programmes and that further steps are being taken.

More far-reaching developments may be expected shortly as the result of combined efforts by the German, Dutch and British Governments to clear the ether of radio advertising.

OWNED 600,000 SHEEP

SYDNEY.

A London-born bank clerk, who became one of the greatest individual sheepowners in Australia, has died at his home at Yass, New South Wales. He was Mr Arthur B. Triggs, aged 68.

He owned twenty-five vast Australian sheep stations Every season his men sheared 600,000 sheep.

Japan's 30 Million Yen Parliament House

With all the materials made in Japan the splendid new Diet Building has been completed at Nagatasho, near the Imperial Palace, Tokyo, after 17 years' construction. The picture to the left gives a view of the Central Hall, that in the centre shows the entrance of the Imperial Resting Hall and the one to the right, gives a view of the ceiling of the Central Hall.

Capitalist's Power In Nazi Germany

Schacht's Emphatic Letter To Head Of Labour Front

The sharp antagonism between Dr Schacht, the German Minister of Economic Affairs, and Dr. Ley the head of the Labour Front, has been concealed from the German puolic but it can be seen very clearly in a letter of which a copy is in the possession of your correspondent. The letter is headed "Der Reichs und Preussische Wirtschaftsminister, Berlin June 26, 1936" and is addressed to Dr. Ley. It is signed by Dr. Shacht himself.

Dr. Ley's effort all along has been to include the employers' associations in the Labour Front, which has replaced the old trade unions. He has the support of the smaller employers and retailers. It is chiefly these who are the economic foundation of the National Socialist movement. The Third Realm is usually represented as a regime dominated by the German middle class and by the so-called "little man," to whom more than to anyone else Herr Hitler owed his victory.

Dominated by "Big Business"

But the fact is that the "little man" and the retailers are condemned to almost complete impotence in the Third Realm. Their own organisations carry no weight. The Labour Front is carryinug less and less, and it is not surprising that the "little man" and the workmen are trying to join hands in resisting the encroachments of "big business." The Third Realm is dominated, much more than the republic was more even than the empire of the Hohenzollermns was, by "capitalists" and by the trusts and monopolies whose chief representative is Dr. Schacht.

Dr. Schacht begins his letter by calling Dr. Ley's attention to reports that the Labour Front is attempting to encroach on the employers' and handicraftsmen's organisations, and points out that Dr. Lew himself is said to share the responsibility for these attempts. The National Association of Handicraftsmen (Reichsgruppe Handwork), he continues, is said to have come to an agreement with Dr. Ley himself, an agreement by which the tasks of this association would in future be performed by the Labour Front. Dr. Schacht declares:

I alone am responsible for such measures, and I cannot imagine that any responsible person in the Labour Front could suppose that any subordinate of mine would overstep his own competence or break the pledge that binds him to myself. I need not conceal the fact that I would at once relieve of his duties any person employed under my authority who would disregard the duties entrusted to him and would take orders from anyone who is not competent to give them.

"Encroachment" Resented.

Dr. Schacht sternly warns Dr. Ley against the "totalitarian aspirations" (as he calls them) of the Labour Front. They are, he says, adding to the difficulties of the independent business associations. Retailers, he continues are subjected to "a growing pressure" at the hands of certain officials of the Labour Front. He continues:

I must beg you most emphatically to take measures..that will put a definite stop to the attack on all business organisations and to the encroachments on matters that are within my competence.

In March last year an agreement was signed delimiting the competence of the Labour Front and of the employers' association. According to this agreement the functions assigned to the Labour Front were to be purely educational. The Front was not to concern itself with matters relating to the organisation of trade and industry. The agreement (known as the Leipzig agreement) received the sanction of Herr Hitler. But the Labour Front attempted to overstep it, and Dr. Schacht, in his letter comments severely on this. He declares that he had hoped for harmonious co-operation between the Front and the employers' associations, but he insists that the latter must retain their independence.

"I have" he says, "always held an independent economic organisation to be an absolute necessity."

Demands of War Economy.

One of the reasons why this is so (in Dr. Schacht's opinion) is the demand made upon the German economic system by national defence. He goes on:

"I would like to point out in complete and explicit agreement with the Minister of War that an independent organization of employers is rendered indispensable by the exigencies of a war economy.

"Quite apart from this, I must finish up by pointing out that the organisation of business associations is determined by law. Unfortunately it seems that this was quite forgotten when the attacks I have referred to were made. The law was promulgated by the Fuhrer himself."

Dr. Schacht's letter ends with the words:

"I would be grateful if you would inform me of the measures you have taken. Heil, Hitler!"—Yours very respectfully.

H. SCHACHT.

Socialism Eliminated.

This letter marks the end of what little share Labour may have had in the regime established by Herr Hitler and his followers. It eliminates the "Socialism" from "National Socialism" and places the fundamental private capitalistic character of the Third Realm beyond a doubt, showing that this character is being preserved in the interests of a war economy.—"Manchester Guardian."

DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. Kamala Works, Panchpota, Bengal (F).

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FORGET CREAMS

They may be good looking and fragrant but they can't clear and beautify the skin as "Chitmohini" does. A Paris lady wrote:—'Chitmohini will now always remain at my dressing-table.'

Try once and be convinced. Price only Re. 1 per tin.

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World's News From Across The Seas

AN OFFICIAL BIOGRAPHY OF "G. K. C."—MORE JOHNSONIANA—WANTED A NAME—A SECRET LITERARY FUND—SHAW IN BASIC ENGLISH—ARNOLD BENNETT'S ODDITIES—THE INVENTOR OF THE "GOOGLY"—ORIGIN OF "HOOLIGANISM"—DANGER IN NEW DEFINITIONS.

(BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT).

Life Of Chesterton

A well-known author has been invited to undertake a biography of G. K. Chesterton, and may well take five years over it.

So it is stated by Miss Dorothy Collins, the secretary of "G. K. C." to whom he left £2,000, 'with the safe custody of all my papers, letters and MSS., to be used as may be most advantageous for the benefit of my wife."

The Chesterton correspondence is very large. There are naturally no copies of most of the letters he wrote, and it would take a biographer some time to assemble them from friends. The one name that springs to the mind, of course, is that of Belloc, but he is writing a sketch of Chesterton, and not the official biography.

Housman's Very Last Poems

A. E. Housman's last poems, as opposed to his "Last Poems," are now ready for publication. They will appear in a week's time under the title of "More Poems."

They are published by Housman's permission but not by his wish. Mr. Laurence Housman has had a difficult task in selecting the poems for publication in view of his brother's reluctance to have any more of his poems published at all and his request that all those of minor merit should be destroyed.

His Cambridge colleagues, Professor G. M. Trevelyan, Mr. Andrew Gow (whose memoir of Housman will appear on the same day as "More Poems"), and Mr. F. L. Lucas, have assisted in the selection. Several of the poems belong to the "Terence" series, of "The Shropshire Lad," period, but the name of Terence (an imaginary character, corresponding to himself) does not reappear.

More Notes From Boswell

The publication next month of the full text of Boswell's notes on his and Johnson's tour to the Hebrides will be an important literary event.

Boswell suppressed many of Johnson's most malicious remarks, especially when they were directed against himself, in his "Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Mr. Samuel Johnson." He, not unnaturally, disliked publishing details of the ridicule his friend often made him the object of, and was reluctant to hurt the feelings of contemporaries whom Johnson abused, especially when, as often happened, they were eminent. In the notes he jotted down day by day, however, there was no need to observe such restraint, since he did not suppose anyone else would see them. They were discovered in 1930 in an old croquet box.

One remarkable episode that his notes will elucidate happened when he and Johnson were visiting the Isle of Skye. Johnson remarked that if he had a harem he would dress his women in linen rather than silk, because linen "defects its own dirtyness." Boswell was so struck with the ludicrousness of Dr. Johnson—"that majestic teacher of moral and religious wisdom"—admitting that keeping a seraglio had often been in his thoughts, that he began to "laugh immoderately."

Thereupon Johnson retaliated with "a riot of degrading images, of every one of which I was the object." Boswell became the "sport of the whole company," and, though, he records, he could bear such attacks as well as most men, he would gladly have expunged from his mind every trace of this particular one.

It will be fascinating to discover its details.

Study Of Hymnology

If anyone can think of a good name for a society for the study of hymnology, his ideas will be welcome. The society has just been formed, but it has no name yet; the word "hymnology" was considered too much of the mouthful, but no one has thought of a better.

The new society is interdenominational; Canon Briggs, of Worcester, is its chairman, and the Free Churches are well represented on its committee. Its aim is to study the history of hymns, and the changes which had taken place in the spiritual attitude of hymn writers. While it is primarily interested in Christian hymns, such religious poetry as the Vedic or the ancient Greek hymns will not fall outside its scope."

"Public Opinion" Still Going Strong

The responsible and attractive weekly "Public Opinion" has just celebrated its seventy-fifth birthday.

It was published in October, 1861, taking its title from the saying of Sir Robert Peel that "England is governed by public opinion." Its aim has always been to give the finest thought and expert opinion as expressed on any vital subject of the moment. It presents both sides in carefully selected extracts and leaves its readers to form their conclusions. It has been singularly successful in its editors, and the standard of choice of subject and presentation of the case from different angles has been admirably maintained. "Public Opinion" has every sign of marching on to its centenary.

Royal Literary Fund

The Royal Literary Fund, which is ultimately to benefit by the sale of G. K. Chesterton's library, receives many such bequests.

Its benefactions are, however, secret. Only after a lapse of 100 years does it publish the names of the writers it has helped. Even this is a relaxation of the original rule of secrecy, under which the names of beneficiaries were never to be divulged. Sometimes a grateful author releases the fund from its self-imposed secrecy, as D. H. Lawrence did.

Among the grants revealed only after a century of silence were gifts to Burns's widow and children, to Hogg, "the Ettrick shepherd," to John Galt, and to John Clare, the ploughman-poet. Chateaubriand was also helped when he was a penniless refugee in London.

Since its foundation 156 years ago, the Royal Literary Fund has distributed about £250,000. Latterly it has made between 50 and 60 grants a year averaging about £70 to each applicant.

SCENES AT MAHALUXMI TEMPLE, BOMBAY, ON DASARA DAY.

Shaw Blesses Basic English

Mr. Bernard Shaw has conferred his blessing on Basic English, the simplified form of the English language which contains only 850 words. He has permitted the Orthological Institute at Cambridge to turn "Arms and the Man" into Basic English, and the new version has just been published.

It is maintained that this will enable readers with a limited knowledge of English to appreciate Shaw as they could not do before. "Arms and the Man" goes better into Basic English than would, say, "Back to Methuselah," as it is written in fairly straightforward English. But for purposes of acting one misses the smoother and more natural turns of phrase.

All the words of the language are listed on the back end paper of the book. If this practice were followed in an ordinary English

(Continued on page 47)

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A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

WOMAN LEADER OF BRITISH LABOUR PARTY

Mrs. Jennie Adamson, Chairman of this year's British Labour Party Conference, is not a woman who has found time in life only for politics. She is the mother of four grown-up children, whom she brought up on workman's wages before her husband got into Parliament.

The husband is Mr. W. M. Adamson, M.P. for Cannock, national officer of Transport and General Workers' Union. Mrs. Adamson is a woman of strong opinions, a vigorous speaker, has been for many years a leading spirit of women's committee of Labour Party, and a firm believer in the place of working-class women in Labour candidates' ranks. She has a keen, sympathetic appearance, and has bobbed hair.

WOMEN DOCTORS

Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University recently spoke of over-supply of medical students, and forecasted restrinction. On same day, a meeting was held at London School of Medicine for Women which cannot hope with the demand for women doctors.

Women had to fight hard to gain admission to medical profession, and are stilll fighting, says the "News Chronicle". First women doctors in England were Elizabeth Blakwell (1858) and Elizabeth Garrett Anderson (1865). Dr. Blackwell qualified in America, Dr. Anderson by a gap in rules of the Society of Apothecaries.

Both loopholes were stopped up, and for some years there was no possibility by which women could be admitted to register. The London School of Medicine for Women was founded in 1874. Royal Free Hospital gave clinical training, is still the only big London hospital which admits women on equal terms. Of the rest some have never admitted women, others are now starting to exclude them.

£1,500 FOR LOST SMILE

Mrs. Ellen Drew, of Woollahara, Sydney, was injured in a tram-crash—and she has never been able to smile since.

The Sydney Supreme Court has awarded her £1,500 damages "for the loss of an engaging personality."

The House Wife's Corner

Some Simple Dishes For The Busy Housewife

We should change our diet with the change of season. Those heavy dishes of meat and gravy—of pastries and cream are not for the hot weather.

The efficient housewife will seek for means and ways of having a light tempting meal ready for the husband who trudges home tired and weary after a hot and sweltering day's work.

There is nothing so attractive as a well made and well decorated salad—salads can be made of so many varieties; almost anything and everything imaginable can be used in a salad to advantage.

RUSSIAN SALAD.

Vegetables like carrots, peas, french beans and turnips may be used—Boil them and cut them fine.

Take a salad bowl, cover the bottom with fresh lettuce leaves carefully washed in vinegar or permanganate of potassium. Then decorate with these vegetables and little sprays of parsley Raw carrots may be used if preferred.

Cover it sparingly with salad dressing.

SALAD DRESSING AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

Take a little mustard pepper and salt, put them in a bowl and mix thoroughly with salad oil (olive oil). Gradually pour in the vinegar, mixing it all the time.

Two parts of salad oil should be used to every one part of vinegar.

VEGETABLE AND FRUIT SALAD.

In the same way as the Russian salad, you can make a mixed salad of vegetables and fruits. Use potatoes, greenpeas, beetroot, tomatoes, cucumber, lettuce, apples, bananas and grapes.

You'll find it a meal in itself—and you won't need much more with it except perhaps a savoury or sweet.

Among the other delightful salads are cheese salad, cauliflower salad and orange salad.

Savouries are usually very simple to make.

SAVOURY TOMATOES.

These make a nice extra dish or a light shock.

Take as many tomatoes as you need, cut off the tops and remove the seeds, scooping the inside.

Fill them up with potato puree flavoured with grated cheese. Season the tomato with grated cheese, parsley, very little chopped union; pepper and salt. Then leave them to bake in a hot oven for about a quarter of an hour. Tomatoes are always very handy to have around the house—in case an unexpected guest arrives—stuffed tomatoes taste good.

STUFFED TOMATOES.

Cut off the tops of say about three tomatoes and scoop out all the pulp.

Take a teaspoonful of butter and melt in a small pan and fry in it about half a teaspoonful of chopped onions, and a dessert spoonful of chopped ham. Put them in a small dish—mix in it about a tablespoonful of bread crumbs, a little tomato pulp, perper, salt and a little grated cheese. Fill the tomatoes with the softened mixture, sprinkle with cheese and leave them in the oven to bake for about a quarter of an hour. When serving them, put them on bits of fried toast.

"BUSYBODIES" MAKE POOR NURSES

Praising the maternal type of woman as well suited to the nursing profession because all her patients appear to her as children and therefore equally important, Dr. Heinrich Kogerer, of Vienna, urged at the mental hygiene reunion in London last month that the infantile type of woman was clearly at a disadvantage,—says the "News Chronicle."

One could not too strongly emphasise the need for the rejection of the hysterical personality. "Their busy zeal," he said, "covers dangerous anti-social tendencies, such as irresponsibility and even cruelty.

"The view of many psychoanalysts that the popularity of nursing among women is a type of female sadism may be true in such cases, but we would not accept it as a generalisation."

Miss E. M. Macaulay, matron of the Kent Country Mental Hospital, described the ideal nurse as a woman of great qualities of heart and head, able to exercise patience, perseverance, kindness and self-control. Her attitude to the patient should be sympathetic without being sentimental.

Mrs. Kamalabaisaheb Kibe, wife of Sardar Kibe, ex-Naib-Diwan of Indore, presided over the Gwalior State Women's Conference held at Ujjain recently. She is a versatile writer in Marathi.

Wife.

1. 'Tis a glorious word ever coined
   In this world, full of strife,
   There is none, who would better a house mind
   Than a man's loving wife.

2. No pleasure is so well lived,
   Without a woman in any life;
   There is no human, so kind,
   Save a man's dutiful wife.

3. No stag without its hind,
   Is the law in jungle life.
   No man can eternal joy find,
   Without a home, and his dear wife.

4. Friends in this world, forget;
   Happiness changes to strife,
   Sorrows their charms do set,
   But nay, not a true wife.

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Our Friend—The Enemy

Remember the British suffragettes of thirty years ago? The old-time militants gathered in hundreds in a West-End restaurant one day last month, with their guest of honour, ex-Inspector Jarvis, once of Scotland Yard. Mrs. Pathwick-Lawrence and Mrs. Drummond in the picture on the left are toasting him.

Now glance to the right. You have skipped back twenty-eight years. Inspector Jarvis is the host there! He is reading the warrant of arrest to Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Pankhurst and Christabel, her daughter. He had arrested them in Mrs. Pethwick-Lawrence's Office.

OUR SHORT STORY

THE SCOOP

By FAREED JAFRI

It was the dullest week for us reporters. Bombay was absolutely quiet: no stabbing affray, no mavali round-up, no sensational elopement and not even a whisper from the dictator of the eighty million Mussalmans.

The sale of the paper had gone disappointingly down.

The editor called all the reporters to his room and demanded an exclusive story from each of us. We were a dozen, four being noted as stars. I was a novice, having joined only a few weeks ago.

The editor threatened us that if we failed to bring something very special and really interesting he would stop our annual increment. He was a man of his words. Everybody realised the seriousness of his order. I feared the most because I did not know much about the city and I was on probation those days.

We all went in different directions. I was feeling very uneasy. I had loitered about for miles and miles: to the courts, to the hospitals, to the palaces of the baronets, to the mills, to the mosques to the rescue homes, to the orphanages, to the slums, to the mill-quarters, but I got nothing.

I returned to the office and informed my chief of my failure to find any sensational news for the paper. He however gruffly asked me to try again.

According to his advice, I rang up a certain 'leader' and sought an interview. It was really important. A conference was going on at his place and if I could get a statement from him for my paper, my permanent appointment was sure. But what I got from him was a sharp snub. He said, "What do you want to ask from me? To-day you are utter my political doings, to-morrow you will insist to know what I eat, what I drink and how I dress; nonsense!"

I related the story to my boss. He smiled and laughed at my sensitiveness. He said, "My boy, a reporter's job is not easy. Sometimes on your first knock, you will be hounded out and another time you have a personal talk with a crowned head. There are both boquets and brickbats in this line. Buck up and squeeze something from anywhere."

I was reminded of the presence of the secretary of a certain party's Parliamentary Board who was at the time in the city. I phoned to him for some special news.

"Dont you read newspapers?" was a peculiar type of snubbing I got.

"Hang them all!" I thought, and dejected and depressed I almost felt like creating some news myself. I wondered if I should not murder one of the local shylocks, kidnap his daughter and so create a sensational news. There will be big head-lines: "Reporter takes life to create news." It would have looked well on the posters but would I have looked so well hanging on the gallows?

I had heard a colleague say, "If one paper published a report that a man sold his own daughter the reporter in charge of the rival paper would not hesitate to sell his daughter as well for the sake of a parallel news." How disgraceful has been made a Journalist's life these days!

I mused for long but with no hopeful result. I was very tired after successive disappointments and felt sleepy after eighteen hours' fruitless labour. So I returned to my digs, being sure of my dismissal the next morning.

It was two o'clock in the morning. After sleepily negotiating endless flights of strairs I reached my room and unlocked it. But to my horror, I saw a young lady standing by the back-window of the room. I gasped. She heard my steps and screamed; turned and asked me who I was.

I realised my mistake. I was in my neighbour's room. The locks of both the rooms were identical and absent-minded I had opened the wrong one.

"Sorry! Very sorry", I exclaimed "The rooms look similar and I was half asleep. Please excuse me." And I turned to clear off.

"But you were locked in the room! How is it?" I suddenly stopped and questioned her as the strange nature of the situation struck me.

"Oh! He always locks me in when he goes out."

"Who is he and why does he lock you in?" I hesitatingly enquired and felt ashamed of myself.

"So you also come late? I thought it was only my husband who is in the habit of returning home late." She said avoiding the question.

"I am a reporter. I come late because of my duties."

"Yes, I see very little of you. But how can I? It is very seldom that I am left unlocked."

"Why does your husband lock you in, after all? Who is he? And when were you married?...Oh! But I am becoming inquisitive".

"My husband is a big business man. I was handed over to him when I was a child."

She again avoided giving the reasons of her being locked in.

I was feeling very awkward to stand in a lady's room when her husband was out and at such an hour of the night too. I wanted to leave the room at once but she suddenly stopped me.

"Won't you help me?"

"What do you mean?" I should not deny that I was startled and became puzzled at her sudden appeal.

"I have seen you often passing by the road, through this window of mine, and the sweeper-girl told me that you were my neighbour and a respectable man."

"After all what is your trouble?"

"Will you please sit down? I would like to tell you my story. But first I should offer you a cup of tea".

As I was badly tired and this incident had affected my nerves, I did not refuse her offer and sat quietly on the nearby sofa.

It did not take much time for her to make a cup of tea for me and she started her story.

"My parents were very poor and our family numbered four: my father, my mother, a brother two year elder to me and myself.

I was a child of six only at that time, so I do not remember much about those days. What I knew afterwards through my dad is that those were really hard days for us. Sometimes even a pint of milk could not be obtained for me and often my parents and my brother slept without meals. In those very days my mother was in a family way and continued starvation and other worries made her very ill.

My father was one of the victims of the railway-retrenchment. He had not saved a penny during his three years' service because of my mother's continuous ill-health and Bombay's expensive life. He tried hard for even petty jobs in the workshop though he was a qualified electrical engineer. Gradually he got into the clutches of a money-lender.

One day we got a relief and a blow at the same time. My brother got admitted in a residential charity school. This was a great consolation But the same day the money-lender got attached every bit of our furniture, what little we had.

You know, when misfortunes come, they come in procession. Our landlord hearing the news, sent us a notice to leave the house that very moment. We had not paid the rent for the last six months.

My parents left the house quietly and we made our permanent home on the footpath of a less frequented street.

As you know thousands rest on the foot-paths in the nights and loiter about in the day time.

You can see the plight of these miserable human-beings on the foot-paths of your great city, when at the same time lakhs are earned in the share markets without any labour by mere speculation. There are innumerable men dying unnoticed and unhelped, though intellectually far advanced than those on whom fate and fortune smiles.

Excuse me, Sir, for my bitter outburst. There is much to burst out, but the time is short, my 'lord' will be arriving soon, as I will finish my story in a few minutes.

Oh! I will remember ever, that shriek of my mother, lying helplessly on a secluded foot-path, when a sister was born.

My father had gone to hunt for a job and I was of an age when this scene was quite a new experience to me, so I could not help my mother at all; rather I began to cry loudly for help.

On the opposite side of our foot-path was a hotel. There was no sign of life there at that time, but I noticed a light in the corridor soon after and a man peeping.

He came down to us and asked me what was the mater. I pointed to him my mother and began to cry again.

My mother was already senseless. The man shouted for help. A servant came from his hotel and getting his master's order took me away forcibly, as I did not want to leave my mother's side.

I never knew what happened to my parents. Of course I can guess now that my mother must have died and the manager of the hotel realising the dangerous situation must have left her there unattended. The police getting

(Continued on page 53)

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PRINCES' CONFERENCE ENDS

Discussion With Viceroy Before Accession

2 SPECIAL COMMITTEES APPOINTED

Prominent Ministers' Disclaimer

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The recommendations regarding additions and amendments to the Draft Instrument of Accession were unanimously endorsed by the Joint Conference of the Princes and Ministers which concluded its deliberations on Saturday evening.

The Conference also decided that in so far as matters which were of common interest, representatives of the Indian States as a whole should discuss with the Viceroy or his nominees before any final decision is taken regarding the Princes joining the All-India Federation. This does not in any way prejudice the consultation that is to be held between the Princes and the advisers of the Viceroy who would be touring the States in the near future.

AWAITING CLARIFICATION

The Conference could not come to any decision regarding the second part of the Ministers' recommendations which referred to the Federal Subjects, in so far as they affected the States, as the Princes and some of the Ministers felt some clarification was needed in regard to certain items. It was also felt that the Constitutional, Legal and Financial positions of Princes under Federation should be thoroughly examined before any final reply could be given about the States entering Federation. Certain Sections in the Act itself required to be carefully scrutinised.

TWO SPECIAL COMMITTEES

For this purpose, the Conference of Princes appointed two Special Committees to go through these matters and if need be, consult experts and report to the Chamber before the next meeting to be held in February 1937.

Meanwhile a statement from some prominent Ministers of States who attended the Round Table Conference has been issued stating that they do not entirely agree with the views expressed by the Ministers' Delhi Committee regarding the Draft Instrument of Accession and Reservations and Limitations to the Schedule of the Federal subject.

DISCUSSION WITH VICEROY

An attempt was made at this morning's Session of the Conference completely to destroy the recommendations of the Ministers' Conference by refusing to take any notice of it, but ultimately it was agreed that the recommendations should form the basis of discussion of the Princes with the representatives of the Viceroy, when the latter visit their States to confer on the question of Princes joining the Federation.

LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Ministers' Work Appreciated

The last day's proceedings of the Joint Conference commenced at the Town Hall at 11-45 a.m. with the Maharana of Dholpur, the Chancellor in the chair.

A resolution appreciating the work done by the Ministers' Conference and recommending the Report of that Conference be endorsed was moved by one of the Princes.

It is understood that Khan Bahadur Nabi Baksh (Bhawalpur) opposed the endorsement as there were several recommendations of the Ministers' Committee with which he and some other Ministers did not agree.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani (Bhavnagar) who presided at the Ministers' Conference is reported to have stated that non-endorsement of the recommendations would mean that three days' work of the Ministers was a sheer waste. No purpose would be served by trying to torpedo the recommendations which seem to be an attempt made by certain members of the Conference. The Viceroy's representatives would be visiting all the Indian States and the speaker appealed to the Conference to make the recommendations at least the basis of discussion between the Viceroy's advisers and the Princes.

MINISTERS' WORK APPRECIATED.

A discussion ensued, and after a good deal of time had been taken up, the Conference approved of a resolution appreciating the work

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A DISSENT

Sir Manubhai Mehta (Bikaner), Rao Bahadur Thumbare (Sangli), Mr. D. K. Sen (Mandi), Sardar K. M. Panniker (Patiala), Khan Bahadur Nabhi Baksh (Bhawalpur, who attended the Round Table Conference since the very beginning, have issued the following statement:—

"Certain doubts and fears regarding the proposed Federation have been created in the minds of the Princes by substantially incorrect appreciation of the provisions of the Government of India Act. This is clear from the long list of limitations and reservations prepared by the Special Committee of Ministers. While we firmly believe that certain amendments and additions should be made in the Instrument of Accession, together with certain necessary limitations in the Schedule of Federal subjects, in the interests of the States we do not entirely agree with the views expressed by the Special Committee".

Insurgents Air Raid On Madrid

Children Blown To Bits By Bombs

PARLA (Madrid Front), October 30.

Death dropped among 100 school children playing in the sunlit streets of Getafe and over 70 were picked up dead following an insurgent air raid by three bombers apparently aiming at a convoy of Government lorries. Most of the dead children were blown to bits. There were heartrending scenes as parents searched for their little ones.

Reuter's Special Correspondent saw a woman carrying her two-year old girl with half the face blown away, but still alive with eyes wide open in surprise as if asking who could have done it.

AMBULANCES DESTROYED

Fifteen to twenty-five including a six months' baby were killed in an air raid on the capital and a hundred wounded.

Two Scottish ambulances were destroyed in the air raid on Parla. The staff were not injured.

AWAITING DUCE'S SPEECH

MILAN, Oct. 30.

A political pronouncement of the first importance is expected to be made by Signor Mussolini when he addresses a huge crowd at Cathedral Square here at 3 p.m. G. M. T. on Sunday.

There is no confirmation of the rumour that he will announce the recognition of General Franco's Government, but it is expected that Italy and Germany will recognise the Insurgents when they enter Madrid.

The speech will be broadcast and immediately afterwards English, French and German summaries will be transmitted by radio.—Reuter.

FRENCH PLANES ASSIST LOYALISTS ?

LISBON, Oct 31.

The Burgos Government has announced from every Insurgent Broadcast station that French military aeroplanes are unofficially assisting the Government Forces. General Franco has instructed all insurgent headquarters energetically to attack and shoot down all 'planes flying over insurgent lines irrespective of their nationality.—Reuter.

Gujerat Vidyapith Shall Not Die

"It Will Continue To Do Whatever Service To Country It Could Do," Says Mahatma

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 31.

Presiding at the 12th Gujarati Literary Conference held this afternoon, Mahatma Gandhi said that it was impossible to frame a constitution for such conferences on the basis of democracy. Though he himself was a democrat, he honestly believed that such institutions could not run on a purely democratic basis, even after illiteracy had been driven away from India.

Referring to the Gujarat Vidyapith, which was referred to by the Chairman of the Reception Committee as a thing of the past, Gandhiji said that, so long as the people remembered the word "Swaraj," so long the existence of the Gujarat Vidyapith would remain in one form or other; but it would not die. It would continue to do whatever service to the country it could do.

Gandhiji appealed to literary men of Gujarat to create such a literature as would penetrate the vast mass of Indian illiterates in innumerable villages.

"When I see the skeleton of these illiterate villagers, I feel that our literature must be such as would be understandable by such men and women," he added.—United Press.

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A BOMBAY DIARY

By--.The Observer

Princely Pourparlers

Bombay must have really seen a bigger assemblage of Princes and their ministers than the one which had congregated in the city during the week. A series of conferences were held at the Town Hall, first among the Ministers themselves and afterwards jointly among the Princes and the Ministers. Bombay is doing very nicely, indeed, what with those Princes and their numerous retinues who have flocked to the various hotels. The Taj especially looks resplendent at present with the variegated colourful costumes of its guests, and the crowded lounge makes one feel as if one is in the drawing-room of some state palace.

Congress Activities

Though the various political activities in the city are at present at a stand-still due to the disturbances, preliminary preparations are being made for the forthcoming elections. The Bombay Presidency Congress Parliamentary Committee was in session during the week to consider the applications of the various candidates. The preliminary list of Congress nominees was published on Friday morning after it had been approved by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who was specially authorised to ratify the nominations on behalf of the All-India Parliamentary Committee. The list, of course, hardly contains any surprises. Most of the trusted Congress leaders and workers have been adapted as a matter of course. The following are the Congress nominees from this city: Messrs. Nariman, Nagindas. T. Master, S. K. Patil, B. G. Kher, Joachim Alva and Dr. Gilder, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh for the Bombay Legislative Assembly, and Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mr. Ratilal Gandhi for the Bombay Legislative Council. A few names are to be published yet.

Election Propaganda

An intensive electioneering campaign will soon begin. It has been decided to devote the last two weeks of this month to gather the sinews of war. Appeals have been made for contribution to the Congress war chest.

The local Parliamentary Board will take upon its shoulders to look after the interests of all the candidates collectively. The persons do not matter so much as the party, and it is the Congress and not its particular members which is seeking the franchise of the country to-day. Nearly hundred full-time workers are already engaged and they will soon begin their house to house visits. It is no doubt a Herculean task to approach the three lakhs of votes in the city, but there is plenty of time, money, and enthusiasm at the command of the Congress, and it may well be prophesied to-day that as far as the general constituency in this city is concerned, the Congress is sure to sweep the polls.

Jamnagar Team's Visit

Bombay witnessed some fine cricket during the week. The Jamnagar eleven was in the city and the match with the Hindu representative eleven attracted large crowds. It will be remembered that the Jamnagar team was to proceed on a tour to New Zealand, and the Bombay fixtures were made with that end in view. The cancellation of the New Zealand tour naturally robbed the present matches of much of their interest.

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Bom. Chronicle X-36.

MISSION OF BUDDHISM

Japanese Consul-General Opens Temple At New Delhi

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

"In view of the present unsettled conditions of the world where the so-called civilized peoples are feverishly arming themselves to destroy one another. I cannot but feel that Buddhism, with its emphasis upon spiritualism and protest against selfish materialism, which is one of the main causes of strife and war, has a great mission to perform not only in Asia but also in the whole world", declared Mr. Yonezawa, Consul-General for Japan, laying the foundation stone of a Buddhist temple to-day at New Delhi.

He added that it was an irony of fate that two of the great religions, namely, Buddhism and Christianity, were flourishing outside rather than inside the countries where they originally started. Buddhism propagated itself throughout Asia and was largely responsible for moulding the cultural outlook on life of the Asiatic people. In the last 14 centuries, since Buddhism was first introduced into Japan, its influence on Japanese culture and people had been universal and great; in fact Buddhism had been the most powerful foreign influence that had become part and parcel of Japanese life.

He observed that the ceremony marked the revival of Buddhism in its mother country and concluded by saying "I wish to bring to you the message and goodwill of 41 million Japanese Buddhists who join me in saying that the heavenly light that will be kept burning within this 'Vihara', will radiate its influence and purify many a weary soul that would seek for peace and enlightenment."

At the meeting of the Indian Education Society held on Thursday last under the presidentship of Seth Mathuradas Vissanji, a resolution of condolence at — the death of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas a Trustee of the Society was passed.

GAUBA ACCUSED OF PERJURY

Sequel To Transfer Application In High Court

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

Mr. K. L. Gauba, M. L. A., appeared this morning before Mr. Justice Din Muhammad at the Lahore High Court, in reply to a notice issued by that Judge to show cause why he should not be prosecuted on the charge of perjury in connection with his transfer application.

Last month Mr. Gauba applied to the High Court for the transfer of his case from the Court of the Additional District Magistrate to some other court. In his affidavit he alleged that the Government Advocate and the Prosecuting Deputy Superintendent of police were sitting with the magistrate in his chamber while the latter was writing out his orders rejecting Gauba's bail application

Mr. Justice Din Muhammad, who had heard the transfer application, had then held that the allegations were false and had issued the above notice on Mr Gauba.

Mr. Gauba to-day informed the court that he would contest the motion, and asked for an adjournment in order to enable him to prepare his defence. His Lordship accordingly adjourned the proceedings for ten days.

MUNICIPAL DEADLOCK

LYALLPUR, Oct. 29.

A deadlock has been created over the election of the president of the Municipal Committee, Tobatak Singh.

The contest lay between the Tahsildar, an official and Lala Hardial, a non-official. It was noteworthy that, the meeting held to elect the president was presided over by the Tahsildar though he himself was the candidate. On votes being taken, 4 voted for Lala Hardial and three voted in favour of the Tahsildar, while eight votes were claimed by the Tehsildar as cast in his favour, though Lala Hardial alleged that it was null and void; the matter has been referred to the Deputy Commissioner.

It may be recalled that the Tahsildar was defeated in the last election and he resigned.—United Press.

THIRD PARTY BENEFITS!

Frontier Govt. Fines Two Factions Of Rival Afridis

RAWALPINDI, Oct. 29.

The Political Department of the North-Western Frontier Province has settled a dispute between two parties of Afridis of Bolan Pass near Kohat.

It will be recalled that a regular fight had taken place between the parties of Malik Taza Gul and Malik Kamar Khan, two leading Afridi Khans of the locality near Scina Police station, culminating in a number of casualties.

The matter was referred to the Political Agent who has ordered Malik Kamar Khan to pay a fine of Rs. 4,000 for inflicting fatal injuries on two persons of the opposite faction while the other party was also fined Rs. 1,000, for the alleged offence of trespassing into the British territory.—United Press.

DEATH OF RETIRED POLICE SUPTD.

Sayed Faiz-ul-Hassan Shah

(From A Correspondent.)

Sayed Faiz-ul-Hassan Shah, retired Superintendent of Police, Multan, and grandson of Arrustu-Jah Bahadur Syed Gul Mohd. Shah, formerly British Political Agent at Khandar and Herat, died at his residence, "Canal View", Ferozepur Road, Lahore, on Monday, 25th October, at the age of 65 years.

The funeral took place on Tuesday morning, 26th October, and was well attended.

He was born in Lahore on October 16, 1873, and educated at the Central Model School, Lahore. He joined service in the Political Department at Derajat in May 1897, and soon rose to the position of Assistant to the Political Agent, Derajat. His services were transferred to the Punjab Police in 1911. He was decorated by King George V with the Royal Victorian Medal at Delhi on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar.

MEDICOS STAGE WALK-OUT

Sequel To Election Of Office-Bearers At U. P. Conference

ALLAHABAD, October 31.

A walk-out was staged by a section of doctors in yesterday's proceedings of the third U. P. Medical Conference. Differences arose over the issue of elections of office-bearers for the ensuing year, for the U. P. Branch of the Indian Medical Association.

Capt. S. K. Choudhury, President of the Conference, held that the action of those who left the Hall was unconstitutional. Thereupon some returned and participated in the deliberations while the rest stayed out up to the end. —United Press.

PROPOSAL FOR CUTCH BANK

Committee Receives Replies To Questionnaire From Several Parties

The Cutch Banking Committee began their work to-day.

Mr. Manu Subedar presided. The other members present, were: Mr. Chaturbhuj Mankarmi, Mr. Doongersey D. Sampat, Dr. Jadavji Hansraj, Mr. Kalyanji Dhanji and Mr. Mavji K. Mehta.

Mr. Rattonsi Jivandas was unable to attend, but expects to join soon.

The questionnaire has been sent already to 205 people in Cutch as well as Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Jharia, and other places, where Kutchis have shown prominence in business enterprise.

The Committee have requested the co-operation of eminent Kutchis all over India and expect that any business man of Kutchi origin who takes interest in the proposal for the establishment of a Bank calculated to benefit agriculturists, traders, and industrialists, would write to the Secretary for a copy of the questionnaire and would give the benefit of his observations and experience to the Committee.

Answers have been received from several witnesses and more are expected shortly.

The Chambers of Commerce at Anjar and at Mandvi are busy preparing replies, and oral evidence of important private bankers, merchants and others in Bhuj, Mandvi and Anjar has begun.

Rift Among U. P. National Agriculturists

PRESIDENT RESIGNS

Scramble For Chief Ministership Under New Reforms

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

It is understood that serious differences have arisen in the National Agriculturist Party resulting in the resignation of Raja Sir Rampalsingh from the presidentship of the Party. The ostensible reason given for the resignation is that of "ill-health" but political circles believe that the Raja could not see eye to eye with the leading lights of the Agriculturist Party over the question of safeguarding the rights of Hindus. It is understood that the Raja took a strong attitude over the question.

SCRAMBLE FOR MINISTERSHIP

It is reported that both the Nawab of Chhatari and Sir J. P. Srivastava, Education Minister, are aspirants for Chief Ministership in the Provincial Cabinet under the new Reforms and political bargaining and manoeuvring are going on.

HINDUS PERTURBED

There is great apprehension among Hindu landlords that the interests of Hindus will be sacrificed in this scramble for ministership.

HINDI POETESS FOR LEGISLATURE

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 31.

Thakur Lakshman Singh Chouhan, pleader, Jubbulpore, and his wife Shrimati Subhadra Kumari Chouhan, well-known Hindi poetess, have decided to contest elections to the Central Provinces Legislative Assembly from the Patna-Jubbulpore rural and the Women's constituencies respectively in the Jubbulpore division on Congress tickets.

Both the candidates have submitted their applications and pledges to the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board.—United Press.

Nomad Tribes Oppose Conscription

MILITARY DICTATORSHIP FEARED IN IRAQ

JERUSALEM, Oct. 31

The Iraq coup d'etat is believed in well-informed circles here to be due to divergences over enforcement of military conscription upon Nomad Tribes in Iraq.

Sidky Bey who wanted to stamp out the revolt of Shia Tribes in Mid Euphrates demanded an Army capable of reinforcement for which conscription was necessary, but the Government adopted a more moderate attitude in not pressing the issue of conscription.

It is anticipated that the New Cabinet will enforce general conscription by law. If so there is likely to be general trouble as all tribes are opposed to it.

Sidki is known to favour ruthless methods. It is believed that trouble if it develops will divert attention from the Palestine Pan-Arab issue.

On the other hand if the Iraqi Tribes revolt, there is a likelihood that it will lead to general unrest in the Middle East.—Reuter.

MILITARY DICTATORSHIP FEARED

LONDON: October 30.

It is learned that the new regime in Iraq may amount in a sense to a military dictatorship. The man behind the scenes is Bekr Sidki, whose name, however, does not appear in the list of Cabinet appointments.

Bekr Sidki is an ambitious strong militarist and he instigated the military to replace the Cabinet of Hashimi by a Government which would be more pliable and disinclined to oppose the military element.

The New Government has expressed a desire to maintain the existing friendly relations with Britain, and it is not anticipated that any aggressive movement against other Powers is contemplated.

RESIGNATION OF CABINET AVERTS BLOODSHED

BAGHDAD: October 30.

Only the resignation of General Yasin Hashimi's Cabinet prevented a march on the Capital by the troops of the Iraqui Army, who were concentrated at Quaraghan, 70 miles north-east of Baghdad for annual manoeuvres.

The pamphlets dropped on Baghdad by the Army aeroplanes demanding the Cabinet's resignation declared that the Army had lost patience with the Cabinet, who were accused of looking after their own interests to the exclusion of those of the public.

Four warning bombs were subsequently dropped by military aeroplanes which flew over the city. One man was seriously injured and a score taken to hospital suffering from shock and minor injuries.

The resignation of the Hashimi Cabinet was announced a few hours after the raid.

The new Premier in a manifesto has requested the population to return to their usual occupations "having had an opportunity to express feelings of joy."

All shops were shut yesterday, but the city was quiet and normal conditions were restored to-day.—Reuter.

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Bombay Chronicle: IX-36 (Please write in Block Letters)

INDIA SUSTAINS A LOSS OF Rs. 33,00,00,000 YEARLY from MALARIA

Says Dr. Sir N. N. Choksy, a member of the Council of State. A recommendation emphasising the gravity of this problem is made to the Government to appoint a committee of medical experts to devise a scheme for the manufacture of an efficient, cheap and safe remedy in order to attain a great way to ameliorate the health of the malaria-stricken masses and to increase their working and earning capacity.

It was this consideration that led to introduce a cheaper and better product Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets, an efficient and safe remedy for malaria. It is placed on the market as more accessible and effective remedy. It is recognised by the medical profession in this country as standardised preparation and its composition and effects are greatly appreciated. Malaria is surely cured by these tablets and therefore these find much favour with masses. Available at all leading and well-known chemists,

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'Grams: "ANTIQUININ"

Patiala On "Garbled Reports" Of Press

done by the Ministers, and making the Ministers' report on the Draft Instrument of Accession and the Federal subjects, as the basis of discussion between the States and the Viceroy's advisers.

The Nawab of Sachin moved another resolution that the representatives of the States as a whole should hold discussions either with the Viceroy or with his nominees, on matters of common interest for all the States, with special reference to the first part of the Ministers' recommendations, dealing with the amendment and additions to the Draft Instrument of Accession. This should not, in any way, alter the procedure laid down by the Viceroy regarding the discussions between the Princes and the Viceroy's advisers. Such a discussion could only take place after all the points of common interest regarding which doubts existed were clarified among the Princes themselves.

After about two hours' discussion the Conference approved of the resolution:—

Before the conference rose for lunch the Maharaja of Bikaner wanted to know from the Chancellor as to who was responsible for the garbled version of the proceedings of the Conference being published in the newspapers He wanted to know if there was anybody responsible, who was giving news to the newspapers. He thought that the versions appearing in the newspapers had been inspired versions given by interested parties.

No reply was given by the Chancellor.

(Continued from page 21)

The Maharaja of Patiala thought that there should be some good arrangement made, regarding giving news to the press so that garbled versions of proceedings might not appear.

He thought that it would not be sufficient if the Secretary gave some information to Press representatives. He thought it necessary that a Committee of four or five Princes should sit together and draft out a comprehensive statement for the Press.

What Janjira Wanted

Continuing the Maharaja of Patiala said that it had appeared in a section of the Press that he was for delaying decision. It was not a fact. What was reported as his speech was in fact what the Nawab of Janjira wanted him to say for him.

He was in favour of the Princes taking an immediate decision on the question of their joining the Federation. He thought that no purpose would be served by delaying the decision any further. The Princes in India had had six years to consider and digest the Act and take a definite decision one way or the other. He strongly urged that there should be no more delay in the Princes coming to a decision.

The Conference, which was presided over by the Maharana of Dholpur the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, commenced its deliberations fortyfive minutes later than the scheduled time, as the Maharaja of Patiala had not arrived at the Conference. His entrance into the hall was the signal for the proceedings to commence

COMMON PROBLEMS

After lunch it is understood the Maharaja of Jamnagar moved a resolution which seems to be a direct result of the Nawab of Sachin's resolution to the effect that States belonging to the same region should be allowed by the Viceroy to discuss, through their representatives, with the Advisers of the Viceroy on special common problems which affect these different regional groups. The common problems might be questions like those affecting the maritime states, internal customs duties etc.

At the suggestion of one of the Princes, the general discussion over the endorsement on the first part of the Ministers' recommendation, containing six of the Hydari Committee's and four of the Delhi Committee's recommendations, which are additions and amendments to the Draft Instrument of Accession, commenced.

It is understood that some of the Ministers opposed to the endorsement, and said that the Conference had no time to go through all the recommendations carefully at present. They however, were in favour of giving the approval of the Conference for the six recommendations of the Hydari Committee.

BIKANER'S VIEWS

It appears that the Maharaja of Bikaner was in favour of the Conference going through all these recommendations and discussing them. He said that the Princes had been asked to form these recommendations as the basis of their discussion with the Viceroy's Advisers. And yet the Princes would not be knowing what these recommendations were. The Maharaja thought that the Conference could easily go through the few recommendations; and if it was found that there were legal difficulties the Conference could consult Judge Warden, the American Purist who had been invited to be present at the Conference.

It would appear that the Conference thereupon proceeded to discuss the first part of the Ministers' recommendations and Judge Warden was requested to enlighten the Conference on certain legal points at several stages during the discussion.

BIKANER AGAINST DELAY

Supporting the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharaja of Patiala is stated to have said that the Conference had met for the avowed purpose of taking final decision regarding the Princes entering the Federation. He did not want that there should be any further delay in the matter.

Khan Bahadur Nabi Baksh (Bhawalpur), supporting the above view, said that the main purposes of the Conference according to him seemed to be to give an indication of the mind of the Princes regarding the scheme of Federation. There was no doubt various stages had to be gone through, before the final time was reached. The Viceroy's Advisers would be visiting the States for the purpose of elucidating difficulties and clearing doubts, but not for the purpose of wresting any consent from the rulers, though this seemed to be the impression in certain quarters. After that the rulers would have to suggest limitations and reservations to schedule 7, which would be examined by the India Office, and put into proper legal formula. If the reservations and limitations were accepted by the India Office the final Instrument of Accession would be sent to the rulers, and that would be the time when the Rulers would have to give their final decision, whether they would federate or not.

TIME FOR TENTATIVE DECISION

Meanwhile there was ample material for the rulers to come to a tentative decision as whether Federation was feasible or not in so far as they were concerned.

Continuing, Khan Bahadur Nabi Baksh said that according to the Act the Governor-General had discretion to safeguard the rights and privileges of the rulers which was apart from the advice of the Federal Ministers.

NO CAUSE FOR BEING SCARED.

The Scheme of Federal Finance was sufficiently clear from the Act. There was no direct liability on the States, excepting Corporation Tax after ten years, and some excise duties. The Speaker suggested that the Princes need not be scared away by imaginary fears and doubts and look facts in the face. The suggestion that the Princes, if they pulled together would have a substantial share in the administration of the whole country was no empty dream.

The Conference then proceeded to examine the ten points in the first part of the Ministers' recommendations, clause by clause, and endorse them. It appears that absolutely no change was made in the clauses which were unanimously approved of.

Winding up the proceedings, the Maharana of Dholpur thanked the Princes and Ministers for making the conference a success. He thought that the session was a record one from the point of view of numbers, keeness and outlook.

The Jamsaheb of Nawanagar then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chancellor, for providing a place for all princes a common platform and for giving them a lead in matters that concern them vitally. The Raja of Mandi seconded the vote of thanks which was carried with acclamation.

DETAILED PROCEEDINGS

Maharana of Dholpur, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes informed the press representatives that a detailed version of all that happened during the Ministers' Conference and in the Joint Conference of Princes and Ministers would be issued to the Press by the Chambers' Secretariat on Sunday.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The following is the Report of the Sub-Committee consisting of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, Sir R. K Shunmukham Chetty, Lt. Col. Zoraver Singh and Rai Saheb Kunwar which was appointed by the Ministers' Conference to re-

(Continued on Page 40.)

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashwin Vad 2, 1992
Muslim: Shaban 16, 1355
Parsi: Ardibehest 27, 1306
High tide: 1-02; 13-52
Low tide: 7-01; 19-00
Sunrise: 6h. 38m.
Sunset: 6h. 6m.

Monday, Nov. 2.

Results B. E. (Civil Mechanical and Electrical) examinations University Buildings at 2 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. R. N. Naik will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

There will be a vocal performance by Sangeetha Vidwan T. S. Venkatanarayana Iyer of Madura with suitable accompaniments at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 4-15 p.m.

DR. IMMANUEL OLSVANGER

A farewell party in honour of Dr. Immanuel Olsvanger, the famous Jewish Religious authority, will be held at the Sir Elly Kadoorie School Hall, Mazagon to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m.

G. S. B. CO-OP. HOUSING SOCIETY

The sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the G.S.B. Co-operative Housing Society, Ld., will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Laxmibag, New Bhatwadi Road, Bombay.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Mrs. Josephine Ransom will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Occult Training in Daily Life."

A. I. MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSN. BOMBAY BRANCH

The adjourned clinical and general body meeting will be held at Dr. U. B. Naravanrao's Residence, 94, Girgaon Road, (3rd Floor), Bombay, 4, to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

VEN VAZ ACADEMY

Under the auspices of the Ven. Joseph Vaz Academy, Rev. A. L. Fernandes will lecture on 'the propaganda at Rome, Candy, Goa and elsewhere for the cause of Ven. Vaz to-day (Sunday), at 11-15 a.m. at the I.L.I Hall Dadar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"God-Law-Progress" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ.

The third of the series of lectures to the students of the First-Aid Class organised by the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, will be delivered at the King George English School, Dadar, to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 p.m. (S.T.).

REGAL
TO-DAY
AT 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
GLAMOROUS GIRL NO. 1.
Frances DAY
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Musical Extravaganza
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FUN, FROLIC & SONG!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Improper Duchess" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

CENTRAL—"The Gorgeous Hussy" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"A Message to Carcia." Time as usual.

EXCELSIOR—"A Star Fell from Heaven" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Maya" Daily at 5, 7-15 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PALACE—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine." Time as usual.

PATHE—"The General Died at Dawn" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

PLAZA—"Things to Come" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

REGAL—"Public Nuisance No 1" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"Achhyut Kanya" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Mandalay" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Bhakta Cheta" Daily at 5-15, 7-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

VAISHYA EKIKARAN

The monthly meeting of the Vaishya Ekikaran Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the Hall of Vaishya Mitra Mandal (33G. Mughbhat Cross Lane, Girgaum) when all Maharashtriya Vaishyas are invited.

CRICKET MATCH AT HINDU GYMKHANA.

The match between Raja Sahib of Jat's XI and The Hindu Representative will be played to-day (Sunday), at 11 a.m.

The closing time is 5-45 p.m. and not 6-15.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union a prize debate will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Kanara Vidyadaini Free Night School, Fort, Bombay. The subject will be "Idol worship". Mr. B. Padmanabh Acharya will preside.

DADAR CO-OP. INSTITUTE

"An informal meeting of "C" and "D" class societies under the jurisdiction of Dadar Co-operative Institute will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. at the Office of the Elphinstone Road C. C. Society, Bachubai Building, (Damodar Hall) Parel, when Mr. B. V. Jadhav, President, Provincial Co-operative Institute, will preside."

WORKERS' DEFENCE LEAGUE

The first general meeting of those who have approved of the idea of forming the "Workers' Defence League, Bombay" will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, to adopt the constitution of the League and to elect the office-bearers.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

Under the auspices of the District School Board, Bombay Suburban District, Andheri, the annual prize distribution of the Marathi Boys' and girls' schools will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in the Local Board Marathi Boys' School, Rambag Andheri, when Mr. M. N. Talpade, Chairman Schools Committee, Bombay Municipality will preside.

DAIWADNYA ASSOCIATION

The bi-annual general meeting of the Daiwadnya Association will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hira Baug Hall, near C. P. Tank, Bombay.

Mr. B. N. Vagal, will preside and offer congratulations, on behalf of the Institution, to the successful students of the Daiwadnya Brahmin Community, who have passed the various University Examinations.

Mrs. Indirabai M. Pitale, the president of the Ladies Branch, will distribute the prizes and certificates to the Arts and Crafts Exhibition held on the 1st of March last.

Market Question Before 'Parle Municipality Again

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Oct. 31.

In the General Board agenda for the special general meeting of the Vile Parle Municipality will be held to-morrow, A number of items have been tabled by Mr. Pardhi and Mr. G. R. Desai, the chief of them being construction of an open sullage water drain for Andheri, filling up of the tank near the Andheri market and proper supervision on the reconstruction of old privies and cess pools. Special staff has been asked for this law item and penalties have been provided for the negligence of duty by this staff.

PARLE MARKET QUESTION

The market question not having been solved satisfactorily at Vile Parle, Mr. Dikshit and Mr. Desai have tabled a scheme for purchasing one plot adjoining the present market place provided by the Municipality and it is proposed to have a market, municipal dispensary and municipal office in one building which may be very near to the station. They have suggested the filling up of the low lying plots in the Vile Parle Municipal area by filling up Municipal refuse.

The meeting is expected to be interesting.

MARATHI WRITERS TO MEET.

A meeting of Marathi writers under the auspices of the Marathi Progressive Writers' Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Hall of the Servants of India Society to discuss topics likely to be taken up at the ensuing Marathi Literary Conference at Jalgaon.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society at Saraswati Mandir, Tutorial High School, Kennedy Bridge, a public lecture will be delivered to-day (Sunday), at 5-15 p.m. by Mr. Y. K. Pradhan, on "How astrological knowledge can be utilised by agriculturists and farmers." Non-believers of Astrology are cordially invited.

NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The 25th lecture in the series of the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will be given in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street every Monday, at 6-30 p.m.

MR. RANSOM'S LECTURE AT JUHU

Under the auspices of the Anuanda Lodge, Theosophical Society, Mrs. Josephine Ransom, will deliver a public lecture on "Our Former Lives" today (Sunday), at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Theosophical Colony Juhu. After the lecture there will be a Social followed by a cosmopolitan vegetarian dinner at 7-30. Tickets for the dinner can be had from the Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty.

ALL BOMBAY KARNATAK DAY

A preliminary meeting of Karnataki residents of the city and suburbs will be held at 4-30 p.m. to-day in the hall of the Karnatak Sangha, at 8 Dwarkadas Mansions, Bonham Hall Lane, Girgaum, to consider a proposal to hold an All-Bombay Karnatak Day celebration in Bombay in the near future, and also a proposal to form a Karnatak Kala Mandal for the promotion of the study and appreciation of the arts, crafts and folklore of Karnatak.

HEBRAIC STUDIES.

Under the auspices of the Hebraic Studies Circle a class for the study of Sabbath and Festival liturgy (prayers) will be held in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, every Sunday at 3-30 p.m. the first meeting of the class will be held to-day (Sunday). Only those who have an elementary knowledge of Hebrew grammar need join the class. Mr. M. D. Borgawker will conduct the class. No fees will be charged. Donations from members and others will, however, be thankfully accepted.

Mr. Gunwadiker's Candidature

Mr Shankerrao Bhaurao Gunwadikar, member of the Harele Chambhar Samaj is contesting one of the three seats in A, B, C and D (City South) Wards.

MAGISTRATE VISITS RIOT SUSPECTS

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, and a representative from each of the Hindu and the Muslim Relief Committees visited the Worli Jail on Friday after obtaining the permission of the Inspector-General of Prisons. They saw the condition of the under-trials arrested by the police on suspicion during the recent riots in Bombay.

The visitors interviewed almost every under-trial in the jail and are of opinion that they are well looked after and that everything that could be done is being done.

Both the Hindu and the Muslim Relief Committees have, with the consent of the authorities arranged for the supply of clothes and soap and post-cards to the under-trials.

RAO BAHADUR S. R. G. SAWANT DEAD.

Rao Bahadur Sabaji Rao Govind Sawant passed away at the age of 62 on Saturday evening, at 4-15 p.m. at the Colony Nursing Home, Matunga. He was ailing for the last few months, and developed double pneumonia four days ago.

The Rao Bahadur rose from the ordinary ranks of the police to a Superintendent's position. He joined the Bombay City Police in 1898 as a constable. For some time, he worked as police prosecutor at the Dadar Police Court and as an Inspector to the Coroner.

He leaves behind him a big family and a large circle of friends to bemoan his loss.

Dhobitalao Parsi Association

Annual gathering of the Dhobitalao Parsi Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Albless Bag, Girgam. The Jashan will be decorated in Iranian style, and Poona and Bombay Dasturs will perform the ceremony at 4-15 p.m. Prof. Sohrab R. Davar will deliver a lecture on "The Economic future of Parsi Community." Miss Ketayun D. Merchant will give Shahnameh recitals of Bejan and Manijeh. The Albless Parsi Band will play. Sir Hormasji C. Dinsha will preside. The gathering is open to the public.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The world-famous Continental tenor
JOSEPH SCHMIDT
In a feast of music, comedy, spectacle and romance.
"A STAR FELL FROM HEAVEN"
with
FLORINE McKINNEY,
BILLY MILTON

CAPITOL
TO-DAY
AT 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
RISQUE! AMUSING! IRRESISTIBLE!
YVONNE ARNAUD
HUGH WAKEFIELD
In RKO-RADIO'S
naughty comedy
THE IMPROPER DUCHESS

5th GLORIOUS WEEK
New Theatres Ltd.'s
Masterpiece

Maya

Starring
JAMUNA, P. SANYAL, AZURIE,
K. C. DEY, and NAWAB
MINERVA
TALKIES, Lamington Road.
Change in Timings due to
Curfew Order
Daily 5, 7-15, 9-30
Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-30
The last show of 9-30 ends at 11-30

EXCELLENT TAMIL
TALKIE
Coimbatore Manorama Films
SATI-
LEELAVATHI
A super sensational, social and
Detective Tamil Talkie
Featuring:—
M. K. RADHA, M. R. GNANAMBAL,
M. S. MURUGESAN,
T. S. BALAYYA
and a brilliant cast at
PLAZA
SUNDAY, 1st November
Morning at 10 a. m.
Management requests their
patrons not to miss this talkie

INDIAN PILOT CRASHES INTO GANGES

Life Found Extinct When Machine Is Salvaged

CAWNFORE, October 31.

Mr. J. Leo Castel, Chief Ground Engineer, United Provinces Flying Club was killed when the club machine Gipsy Moth VT A.B.X., which he was piloting to Lucknow from Cawnpore crashed this morning into the Ganges behind the Circuit House.

It is stated that Mr. Castel arrived this morning from Patiala by train and took off from the Cawnpore Aerodrome with the machine for Lucknow at 9-10 a.m. having circuited correctly over the aerodrome area. Ten minutes later he was seen hovering over the river evidently trying to obtain a landing ground on the river bed, but the 'plane nose-dived in the shallow water of the river with a thunderous crash and was completely wrecked.

The wreckage was however salvaged but the pilot's life was extinct.

Mr. Castel was formerly Ground Engineer of the Bombay Flying Club. He leaves behind a widow and two children.—A.P.

NO MILCH CATTLE FOR BUTCHERS

ETAWAH, Oct. 31.

After heated discussion it was decided by the last meeting of the Etawah Municipal Board not to sell milk-giving animals to the butchers, however, high the price they may offer for such animals.—United Press.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the ensuing Malabar Political Conference held in the Ottapalam Congress Office, it was resolved to hold the Conference in Ottapalam on November 15, next.

DISCREPANCY IN MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS

Irregularities Exposed At Meeting Of Bandra Town Council

At the Quarterly Ordinary General Meeting of the Board held on Friday evening, apropos of the resolution of Mr. Y. V. Navalkar, the Accounts of the Tournaments held in March, 1935 and April, 1936, were placed on the table. Mr. Navalkar pointed out the glaring disparity in the balance of Rs. 437 with last year's accounts which was neither carried over to the current year nor appropriated for any specific purposes; and inquired how the amount 'evaporated'

The President in admitting the discrepancy, promised to recover the amount from the members concerned. It was then ascertained that from the current year's expenses, there is a balance of Rs. 175.

The resolution of the Standing Committee in recommending the writing off the bill of Rs. 60 against Mr. R. C. Sinclair, formerly of Hill Road, Bandra, being the Wheel Tax for July, 1930 to March 1931, evoked a hot discussion.

A Councillor desired to know how the municipal executive had slept over the outstanding for a period of six years. However, with a vague defence, the discussion came to an abrupt end.

Another amount of Rs. 654 was also written off against Messrs. Abdulbhoy Tayab Cassamji, Abdulohoy Fazalbhoy and Narsilal Purshottam being the Water Tax during the years 1918 and 1921.

Mr. John Netto moved that the subject be adjourned till a satisfactory explanation is forwarded by the Chief Officer as to why the supply of water was continued even though the arrears were piling up since the year 1918 and what steps he had taken towards the recovery.

The amendment failed.

A poll was demanded and only four members, Messrs. John Netto, Y. V. Navalkar, J. K. Mehta and Ignetitus D'Monte, voted for the amendment.

POLICE WANT INFORMATION

C. P. Circular Regarding Candidates For Elections

NAGPUR, October 31.

It is understood that the Special Branch Inspector General of Police has issued circulars to all police station houses to submit statements giving the following details regarding candidates contesting the forthcoming elections to Provincial Assembly:—

Name, profession, status, character, political party, names of persons or groups who support him, prospects of the candidate and whether the candidate is likely to change party.—United Press.

CLAIM FOR RIOT COMPENSATION

Complete Peace Prevails In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There was not one single incident of note in the riot-effected areas to-day which confirms the claim that the City has returned to peace and normality.

Muslim localities where Hindus had closed their shops and Hindu localities where the Muslims had closed their shops, are now opening. Pydhownie, Bhendy Bazaar and Parel Road, opposite the J. J. Hospital, which presented a dismal outlook all these days have resumed their usual air of shopping activity.

The riot is over, but its aftermath begins. The Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court is now the place where those who lost their property during riots, are now presenting their applications for compensation. To-day one Muslim merchant, Mr. Nyazatali presented a claim for Rs. 8,900.

Soon after the riots began, one Ganpat Babaji was stabbed near Tank Bunder on the 16th instant. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died this morning.

RAY ROBINSON SCORES 163

Fight For Sheffield Shield

BRISBANE, Oct. 31.

In the Sheffield cricket, New South Wales scored 322 in their match against Queensland. Ray Robinson, all-rounder and a likely test candidate, scored 163 in 245 minutes. He hit 22 fours and one six. He was badly missed at 113, otherwise his innings was faultless and fine all round. With Victor Jackson, another promising youngster, he added 109 in 95 minutes for the fifth wicket. Jackson scored 30. Dixon, a University fast-bowler making his debut in Shield cricket took four for 79. Don Tallon, a likely Test wicket keeper in succession to Oldfield, caught four.

Queensland in their second innings scored 56 for one. Bad light caused early closure. Brown, the testite, scored 19 (not out.)—Reuter's Special.

Punjab And "Elders" Elections

LAHORE, October 31.

In a Gazette Extraordinary issued to-day, the Punjab Government call upon the constituencies of the Council of State in the Punjab to elect members before 23rd December.

November 9 has been fixed for nomination of candidates and November 10 for scrutiny. Voting will be by post and ballot papers must reach the Returning Officers not later than 18th December.—United Press.

For the convenience of Families there will be a Special Show from THURSDAY next at 2-45 p.m. every day.

She was educated—A young innocent Girl just back from Foreign Country after completing her education. She was ROMANTIC—IN REAL SENSE OF LOVE.

He was an educated—A young Prince. Heir apparent to the Throne—A child brought up in Royal Luxury—An incarnate of Vices—Drink & Dances were his Romance. He knew not the Sense of Love.

SHE DIDN'T EVER LIKE HIM—HE HAD NEVER SEEN HER—
But They Were Engaged For Each Other
WHAT HAPPENED THEN—
—SEE IT ON THE SCREEN—
—IN—

Romantic-India

Starring:—
Miss NOORJAHAN, RADHARANI,
SNEHALATA, Mr. O. K. DHAR,
PREM, BHARGAV (Advocate)
and others.

Supported By—
PANDITJEE - - MUNSHIJEE
The Pair of Laughter Maker

WITH Your Favourite
SHYAM SUNDER (Indian Fred Astor)

COMMENCING FROM 5th NOVEMBER
AT
SUPER TALKIES
Time daily 2-45, 5-45 & 8-45 p.m.

Released through:—ART INDUSTRY (India), BOMBAY-4.

"EDUCATE THE MASSES"

Sarat Bose's Exhortation To Lahore Students' Meeting

LAHORE, October 30.

"Go to the village and educate the masses, because they are the backbone of the country."

This advice was given to the students of the Punjab by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Acting President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in the course of an inspiring speech at a meeting held this evening at Lajpatrai Hall under the auspices of the Lahore Students' Union, Dr. Satyapal presiding.

Referring to the acceptance of office Mr. Bose said that under the new Constitution the Minister would have to come to clash with the special powers of the Governor and would have to resign What was the good, he asked, of accepting office one day and resigning it next day? The Congress had unanimously rejected the new Constitution. How could the Congress accept office under the same Constitution. He thought that it was absurd to think that by accepting office they could bring down the citadel of imperialism.

Referring to the method to be adopted in achieving independence he appealed to the students to resist violence by non-violence —a gospel preached by Tolstoi and followed by Gandhiji in India.

Regarding the Communal Award he said that communalism was not countenanced by any religion but it was the creation of vested interests of Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs.

With reference to Socialism Mr. Bose was of the view that Socialism permeated Indian society from time immemorial. It was not a new thing. The joint family system of Indian according to Mr. Bose was nothing but a form of Socialism.—United Press.

ORDER ON RAMNAD CONGRESS LEADERS

Magistrate Apprehends Breach Of Peace

MADURA, (By Mail).

The Sub-Magistrate of Mudukulatore, Ramnad District promulgated an order under section 144 on Wednesday against Mr. Muthuramalinga Thever and Mr. Sasivarnathever, President and Secretary of the Mudukulatore Taluk Congress Committee respectively, besides 13 others including Somayajulu of Sankarankoil and Velusaminadar of Peraiyur who were president and reception committee chairman of the village political conference held on 27th instant at Peraiyur, in above taluk, prohibiting them from holding meetings, conferences and delivering speeches anywhere in Mudukulatore taluk as he (Magistrate) had reliable information that their holding meetings and delivering speeches though ostensibly in furtherance of Congress activities and election propaganda was in reality designed to disseminate seditious matters which were likely to cause serious breach of peace and disturbance of public tranquillity.—A.P.

Alembic Tooth Paste has earned its popularity due to its surpassing efficacy in cleaning the teeth and the mouth, and to the medicinal value of its ingredients. It strengthens the gums and prevents infection.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Alembic TOOTH PASTE

ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY LTD.

BOMBAY BARODA MADRAS

Mahatma Opposes Principle Of Class Struggle

But Tells Ahmedabad Workers To Fight Employers And Persuade Black-Legs Not To Prove Traitors

AHMEDABAD, October 31.

Addressing a meeting of the mill operatives this morning Mahatma Gandhi said that the meeting was not for speeches or exchange of views. It was meant for serious work for which he fully realised his responsibility. He had concerned himself with the Labour movement for the last 20 years. The millowners did not want to be pressed by them always. They relied on the strength of capital The workers should rely on the strength of labour. The employers counted on employing new men but they had to depend upon Labour as Labour depended upon capital. Otherwise the mills would close down. They alone could not run the mills nor could the speaker do so, although he collected lakhs for Harijans and produced Khaddar.

OPPOSED TO CLASS STRUGGLE.

Gandhiji added that he aimed at running the mills by Labour, but he knew they had not got that capacity now. If they believed they had that capacity they should seek other advisers. They should fight with employers as they fought with their own blood relations. They should also likewise persuade "black-legs" not to prove traitors to them. They had also to deal with a third party—their own brothers—who believed in the Class struggle and told them to have one organization in Ahmedabad based on that principle. The speaker could not accept that principle. He had non-co-operated with the Government, but he was ready to co-operate with Government if Government became the servant of the people. How could such a man advise them to suffer.

HE IS OPTIMISTIC.

He was optimistic; he believed that they would not have to go on strike. Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, the President of the Millowners' Association was going to see him to-day. He would try to bring about a settlement but if there was no settlement they should act with discrimination knowing fully well their responsibility even in his absence. He would soon return to Shegaon where lay the key for their freedom. His path was not smooth in Shegaon but he was working there for the redemption of the millions steeped in pvoerty far more terrible than theirs.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 31.

"Do what you like to do in the name of God I am absorbed in the slogan "searching for a key to freedom" and I do not know if I may have to go far off," declared Mahatma Gandhi addressing a monster meeting of mill operatives this morning in the spacious compound of a building of the Labour Association.

Opening the proceedings of the meeting of Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Vice-President of the Labour Association, said that though Gandhiji was absorbed in the slogan, he was acquainted with the clouds threatening them. The Mill-owners' Association had raised the question of a wage cut which they could not accept.

The question has been submitted to arbitration from which, however, the arbitrator on behalf of the millowners had resigned. Not only that but he had reduced wages in his mills and in consequence, men in his mills had gone on strike. The time had come for them to fight for justice.—A. P.

Oxford Scholar Visits India

ALLAHABAD, October 31.

Mr. E. Thomson, a history scholar and a fellow of a college at Oxford is on a visit, to India and is staying at present as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's guest.

Mrs. Thomson said that he had come to India to collect historical records of this country particularly between the years 1799 and 1820. He will be next proceeding to Calcutta.—United Press.

Lady Health Visitors In Cochin

TRICHUR, October 30.

To extend the activities of the Public Health Department of the Cochin State the Government of Cochin have decided to appoint a batch of trained women as health visitors. Selected "bona fide" Cochin girls with S.S.L.C. qualification, will be asked to undergo a course of training in maternity and child welfare work in the Trichur Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital and appointed as health visitors under the Director of Public Health and Panchayats. —United Press.

NOTICE ON 'UDAYA' EDITOR

Action On Publication Of Distorted Version Of Biyani's Speech

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Oct. 31.

Mr. Brijlal Biyani, president, Berar Provincial Congress Committee, it is learnt, has got a notice served upon Mr. N. R. Bamangaonkar, editor, "Udaya," mouthpiece of Berar Nationalist Party through his legal advisers Messrs. Tambe and Pingale, advocates, Akola, for having published alleged false defamatory and distorted version of his speech delivered at Ganpati "Utsav" of ladies.

Mr. Bamangaonkar has been asked to withdraw and apologize failing which, legal steps would be taken.

I further understand that Mr. Biyani has also consulted Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, before getting notice served.

ROXY

New Queen's Rd.

Daily at 5-15 and 8 p. m.
To-day Matinee 2-45 p. m.

BOMBAY TALKIES'

Achhut Kanya

Starring:

DEVIKA RANI
ASHOK KUMAR

16th WEEK

REMEMBER!

YOU! EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILIES OF BOMBAY AND THE SUBURBS THAT

Your long awaited favourite HIT

NEW THEATRES' SUPERB HIT

MANZIL OR GRIHA-DAHA

From New Theatres *Will be released from*

11th NOVEMBER —the auspicious day *"DHAN-TERAS"*

Coming to

ROXY TALKIES

New Queen's Road.

Starring:

JAMUNA BARUA

MOLINA, PRITHVIRAJ, K. C. DEY NEMO, HARIMATIDEVI

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2. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Immediately Fresh Civil Engineers and Overseers Apply Box No. 7194, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for the Sylvan Star Insurance Trust Ltd, Delhi, (Directorate includes Maharaja Bahadur Sir Prodyot Coomar Tagore, K.C.I.E., Sir Prabha Shanker Pattani, K.C.I.E., Nawab Sir Mohammad Yamin Khan, Kt., M.L.A., Shah Goverdhan Lal Kabra and M. L. Khaitan, Esqr.,) Chief Agents and District Organisers for Bombay Presidency Test business essential. Really permanent career for pushing and capable men. Apply giving particulars to the Managing Director, Dr. C. L. Mohindra, M.A., Ph.D., P. O. Box No. 156, Delhi. (4227).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let, Danis Bungalow on Seaside, Walkeshwar Road. Rent moderate. Apply personally. T. No. 42544. (7168).

44. MEDICAL.

Without Operation and Drugs— Appendicitis, Epilepsy, Insanity, Eczema, Diabetes, Hysteria, Leocorrhoea. Perfectly cured. Free Prospectus in English, Urdu, Hindi or interview, Dr. R. R. Khetti, New Delhi (7010).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Just Received French Fashion Books, Children's Annuals for 1937. Price List Free, Happy Book Stall, Rehim Mansion, Colaba Causeway, Bombay. (6940).

Water Lilies—6 Diff. choicest American varieties Rs. 12. Catalogues of Rare, Unusual Plants, Bulbs, Fruit grafts, Seeds free. The Chandra Nursery, P. O. Rhenock Sikkim (A). (7098).

74 AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agencies to a Well-known influenced firm for soaps and other goods which can be sold in grain, grocery and other shops in Bombay and Suburbs. Please write in details. Apply Box No. 7203, "Bombay Chronicle."

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted on Diesel Oil Engine Expert having knowledge for maintaining 1050 B.H.P. Oil Engine. Also must have knowledge of Electric side. Apply Radhakissen Chamaria, 178, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (7148).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Bombay Chronicle" Criminals Competition has been solved for you in "Pastime Weekly." On sale everywhere As. 2. (7186).

Opera House 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

KAY FRANCIS in "Mandalay"

A First National Hit with RICARDO CORTEZ · LYLE TALBOT

A romantic story laid in Rangoon!

VICTIMS OF BLOODTHIRST

Coroner Disposes Of 15 Riot Fatalities

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fifteen fatalities during the riots were inquired into by the City Coroner to-day.

Ten of these were from the Nagpada section and the remaining five from Pydhonie.

Verdicts of death by homicidal stab wound, by culprits untraced, were returned in most of the cases.

Out of the ten deaths in the Nagpada section, four were Hindus.

A Hindu boy aged about fifteen was stabbed all over the body at Bachuset Wadi on October 16. His name is not known and his relatives have not been traced so far. The assailants also are at large.

Youth's Fatal Burns

Rajanna Bachanna (20 years) was admitted for burns to the G. T. Hospital on October 17. He died there two days later.

Sergeant Wrogg stated that he was engaged on October 17 in quelling disturbances in Kamatipura Third Line. Some persons, he stated, soaked rags in kerosene oil and flung them all round the locality. He opened fire to save the lives of the residents, including the police. The mob was very violent. The deceased was found lying in a lane.

The jury found that it was a case of death following pneumonia which set in while deceased was under treatment for burns."

Painter Murdered

Gojab Anto (30 years) a painter, residing at Kamatipura, left with a companion for his gymnasium on October 15 last. Near Joona Kabristan, both the persons were stabbed but his companion escaped. The body was found lying at the junction of Grant Road and Sukhlaji Street.

Sergeant Wrogg, in evidence, said that he saw a Muslim stabbing the deceased but when he gave the chase, the Muslim entered a Masjid near by and escaped.

Bapu Subaji Rane, a postal peon, was injured by stone-throwing by two hostile crowds at Kamatipura 5th lane on October 15. Seven days later he was admitted to hospital, where he developed tetanus and died.

Ghulam Hassan Khoja (15 years) left his house on October 16 and did not return. His body was found lying at Kamatipura 8th lane. A verdict of murder was returned.

Unidentified Muslims

Four Muslims were stabbed between October 15 and October 17 at Kamatipura. Verdicts of death following a homicidal stab wound, were returned on them. They have not been identified.

Ramjan Hussein (35) died of a gunshot wound on October 16 when a mob at Kamatipura was fired upon.

All the five cases from the Pydhonie section were those of Hindus who had been stabbed on the first day of the riots. Two bodies were picked up from Mohammad Ali Road, one from Masjid Bunder Road, one at Barbai Mohol.a and one at Wadgadi.

20 SUSPECTS ON BAIL

Twenty persons arrested by the City Police yesterday on charges of rioting, contravention of Curfew Order and suspicion of bad characters were ordered to be enlarged on bail at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

Eight persons were discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

The Home Secretary's mother who is in her 91st year is seriously ill and was on Friday stated to be getting weaker. Sir John Simon has been beside her at her home near Pembroke Dock in Wales since Thursday morning.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

IT IS DESIRED to obtain a design for a Fire Station for Simla by competition. Architects willing to compete are invited to write to the Secretary, Simla Municipal Committee for particulars not later than 27th December 1936

By Order,
(Sd.) A. BEATSON BELL, Maj.,
Secretary,
Municipal Committee, Simla,
M. R. 27-10-'36.

4236

RECORD CROWDS

AT THE WELLINGTON YESTERDAY TO SEE

BHAKTA CHETA

The Glorious and Entertaining

HINDI TALKIE

of Pure and Faithful Devotion to Shree KRISHNA BHAGWAN

The PRABHAT Star

RATNAPRABHA

in the best role of her career

WITH

TUNEFUL SONGS

Shree KRISHNA appearing and performing MIRACLES—

Touchable or Untouchable—

All are ALIKE before HIM!

Four SHOWS To-day at:

2-30; 5-15; 7-30; 9-45 p.m.

You will return home well before the Curfew Order Time.

WELLINGTON

CINEMA :——: DHOBI TALAO.

DEDICATED TO

The sons and daughters of India who are striving to make her a Happier And Better Land. . .

BOMBAY TALKIES'
Latest Production

JANMA BHOOMI

(Successor of 'Achhut Kannya')

Starring

DEVIKA RANI

with

ASHOK KUMAR

A Fascinating and Powerful Drama Of Modern India

MELODIOUS SONGS
DELIGHTFUL DANCES

To suit the requirements of the Curfew Order, Daily 3 shows at 2-30, 5-30 and 8-30 p.m.

GRAND OPENING
AT

OPERA HOUSE

(Permanent Home Of Bombay Talkies' Pictures)

ON

NOVEMBER 7.

Silhouette Competition

RESULTS

Rs. 5,000 First Prize Winners

The following Forty-One Competitors Tie for the First Prize of Rs. 5,000—Each getting Rs. 122.

1 MANGANLAL VISHRAM,
366 Laxminivas,
KALBADEVI.

2 MAJOTHI NOORMAHOMED HASAN,
Khoja Esa Rahim's Shop,
BHENDY BAZAR.

3 RAMBABOO P. VAKIL,
Green Villa,
GRANT ROAD.

4 Mrs. INEHALRANGOOLEKAR,
Aimai Villa,
TEJPAL ROAD.

5 ABDEALI KADERBHOY SITABKHAN,
93, BHAJIPALA LANE.

6 LALITABAI M. PARMAR
34, CALICUT STREET.

7 BHAGWANJI MEGHJI,
BOHRA BAZAR FORT.

8 TAYABALI B. CONTRACTOR,
House No. 86,
SARANG STREET.

9 JAKERUDIN BADRUDIN KAPADIA,
M. Dawoodbhai & Brother,
LOHAR CHAWL.

10 M. S. K. WAHALIA,
C/o Surji Vallabhdas,
CUTCH CASTLE.

11 TARA G. BANATWALA,
Taranivas,
241 WALKESHWAR.

12 B. T. RELVANI,
SION.

13 A. J. ANDREWS,
20 B. Pali,
BANDRA.

14 J. M. BULSARA,
Parsi Colony,
DADAR.

15 YESHWANTRAO G.
MOHILE,
MALAD.

16 HIRABEN PATEL,
Dhalni Pole,
AHMEDABAD.

17 BABOO SHIVABHAI PATEL,
Near Swaminarayan Temple,
AHMEDABAD.

18 C. V. G NAIR,
R. City Institute,
AHMEDABAD.

19 KAMLA LAXMAN GOVINDLAL,
C/o Lakad Bank,
AHMEDABAD.

20 RATILAL CHOONILAL,
House No. 813,
AHMEDABAD.

21 Mrs. SOONDERAL MISRA,
Swaraj Bhoovan,
ALLAHABAD.

22 RAMRAO BHAWASHAVET BODHE,
Leheripur Police,
BARODA.

23 J. W. RATHOD,
Ayavani Palace,
GULBURGA.

Correct Solution

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
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24 VENKETASH HANAMANT GOODY,
Gajar Gali,
BIJAPUR.

25 Mrs. RAJ GOPAL,
Lalgarh Palace,
BIKANER.

26 INDU WALE,
C/o Sambhapa Rachappa,
DHULIA.

27 AMRITLAL RAMJI,
Mahomed Isanis' Stery,
GONDAL.

28 Miss SARA D. VIEGAS,
GOA.

29 DEGAMBAR SHIVRAM KILLEDAR,
Cloth Merchant,
HYDERABAD (Dn.)

30 ALIMAHOMED MOOSA,
Sookhnath Chakw Hotel,
JUNAGADH.

31 JAMNABAI GAMBHIR,
Old Gowshala,
RAIPUR.

32 DAYABHAI NATHABHAI PATEL
DEOOSANA.

33 SADASHIVRAO,
PARBHANI.

34 R. N. BHOORE,
KOLAHPUR CITY.

35 VIJAYANTIBAI MANGAKAR,
MALWAN.

36 ABDULKARIM HOOSEIN MIA SHAIKH,
NAVSARI.

37 SHAMBOOLAL,
Sadar Bazar,
RAIPUR.

38 N. K. PATEL,
KHATALWAD,
SANJAN.

39 P. SUBRAMANI PILLAI,
Pleader,
TRAVANKORE STATE.

40 EBRAHIM AMADBHAI
GONDAL.

41 SONI MADHAVJI VALJI,
Kansara Road,
BHUJ.

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3 T. M. NICHOLAS,
Sind-Punjab Hotel,
Jer Mahal,
DHOBI TALAO.

4 JAMSHEDJEE RUSTOMJEE DADYMASTER,
Mirjee Mills,
Ferguson Road,
LOWER PAREL.

5 PARBHODCHANDRA CHINUBHOY MERCHANT,
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13 R. NANJEEA,
Storekeeper,
William Jack Godown,
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14 SHANTILAL AMBALAL,
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15 S. B BILYE,
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39 ROSHANALI J. HIRJI, Surmawalla House, PALA GALI.
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48 SONI HARILAL JETHA, House No. 46, ZAVERY BAZZAR.
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52 SHAH MULJEE RATANSHI, C/o. Shah Meghjee Maneck, 214, BHAT BAZZAR.
53 SHAH RATANSHI DEVJEE, C/o Meghjee Maneck, 214, BHAT BAZZAR.
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62 G. K. PATEL, 13, Masjid Siding Road, DANA BUNDER.
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64 VISHNU EKNATH PATHRE, 17, 1ST CARPENTER STREET.
65 LOUIS C. DIAS, B. E. S. T. Co., Traffic Dept., COLABA.
66 THAKKAR GOKULDAS HARJEE, Vashram Narshi Co., Parsee Bazzar, FORT.
67 SADAKALI M HYDIRALI LUNAWADAWALLA, Kolsa Mohalla, TAMBA KANTA.
68 VASHRAMBHOY GOPALJEE SOLANKI, Vashram Narshi & Co., 7, Parsee Bazzar, FORT.
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71 KIRPARAN COOVERJEE, C/o J. M. Lalubhoy, Parshottam Building, NEW QUEENS ROAD.
72 S. R. MAZGAONKAR, Bomanjee Building, Opp J. J. HOSPITAL.
73 ABDUL TAYAB ISMAILJI, 8, KHOKHA BAZZAR.
74 ABDUL KADIR, M. Husainali Daudbhoy, BHAJIPALA LANE.
75 V. P. SATPUTE, Navalkar Building, KANDEWADI.
76 SHAH RATANSHI DHANJEE, Shah Meghjee Maneck, 214 Bhat Bazzar.
77. RUSTONJEE F. PATEL, Paddar House, Proctor Road, Grant Road.
78. G. P. KAPADIA, 45, Apollo Street, Fort.
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80. MANZUR AHMED, 98 Sandhurst Road.
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109. NAGAR MANGAPALSETKAR, Meher Mansion, COOPERAGE.
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111. ISHWARLAL JAGNESHWAR C/o Thakoredas Virabhoy Patel, Chowpatti Chamber, BOMBAY
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114. DULABJEE L. VAZNAWALLA, Reynold Road, BYCULLA.
115 S. SHEDRACK 158 Sankli Street BYCULLA
116 ADAMALI EBRAHIMJEE Lehri Manzil NULL BAZAR
117 RUKHANBAI TYABALI Isajee Vapra Chawl DOCTOR STREET
118 S. C. PETIT Radio House APOLLO BUNDER
119 RAMJI BHIKHA Sun Shine Church Gate Reclamation BAND STAND
120. HUSAINALI SHAIKHALI C/o. Shaikali Sulemanji 1st Lane KHETWADI
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125 SHANTABAI M. JHAVERY 477 Duncan Road BOMBAY 4
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127 SHRIMATI VIMLE MEHTA 118 NEW CHINCH BUNDER ROAD
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133 RUSI J. BULSARA 764 F Parsee Colony DADAR
134 MINOCHER NOWROZI ANTIA 251 Umrigar House Bazzar Gate FORT
135 MISS NANDINI LAND Rubi Mansion Forjett Street GOWALIA TANK
136 RATILAL SURATWALLA Near Upargarah LAL BAUG.
137 AHMED E. NASRULLA Expanded Metal Depot ABDUL REHMAN STREET
138 C. F. BULSARA Vaid House Cathedral Street BHULESHWAR
139 MINAKSHIBAI 1, Kapadia Building MATUNGA G.I.P.
140 M. K. LESAI 100 BHULESHWAR
141 C VITHALDAS T. MULJEE Mohanlal Morarjee Shop MULJI JETHA MARKET
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146 LAXMIBAI VELJEE Mahajan Building MANDVI
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148. Sorabjee Jamshedjee Marfatia, The Hirjee Mills, LOWER PAREL.
149. Sukhlal B. Dipkar, 37. A. NAPEAN SEA ROAD.

150. Hemchand D. Mehta,
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SANDHRUST ROAD.

151. D. R. Sin,
Tardeo Terrace,
TARDEO ROAD.

152. Vora Taherbhoy Mahomedali
Katchwalla,
Thambu Street,
Fruitwalla Chawl,
BINDI BAZZAR.

153. Abdul Karim Bros.,
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154. Violet Menezes,
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Pasta Road,
DADAR.

155 Kantilal Jethalal Parekh,
14 Kumbar Tukada,

156. Dharma and Mohan,
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MULJI JETHA MARKET.

157. Abasbhoy J. Bootwalla,
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158 Yeshwantrao Mukundrao,
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Kabutar Khana,
BHULESHWAR.

159. B. P. Bhoj,
MANDVI POST.

160. Pawez Nadir Damania,
Engineer Building,
GRANT ROAD.

161 Manchi Pirojshaw Mistri,
Mehta Mansion,
Alexandra Road,
NEW GAMDEVI.

162. Saman M. Zavery,
Rajkot Trunk Depot,
288. ABDUL REHMAN St.

163. Ramkrishandas Madhavdas,
DUNGERSHI LAKSHMIDAS
HOUSE.

164. Fakhrudin Taherbhoy,
C/o. A. Lukhmanji and Sons.,
Kermani Building,
FORT.

165. Godavribehen Laxmandas
Sunderjee.
Gold Field Leather Works,
PRINCESS STREET.

166. Hassanbhoy Hirjee,
Mazagaon Palice Court,
Nasbit Road,
MAZAGAON.

167. Madhav B. Parulekar,
Pioneer Medical Supply Co.,
PRINCESS STREET.

168. Mrs. Rukhaya F. Umrethwalla,
68. BHAJIPALA LANE.

169. Mrs. Taj Jaisari,
Koor Building,
PAREL ROAD.

170. Ramlal M. Shah,
Maharaj Mansion,
SANDHURST ROAD.

171. Fakhrudin Isufali Chasmal,
C/o Taherbhoy Mulian
Mahomedali,
Thabbu Street,
BINDI BAZZAR.

172 Mohanlal Maganlal,
C/o. G C Mehta,
Valabh Terrace,
SANDHURST ROAD.

173 T. R. N. Sarma,
Duncan Straton and Co.,
5. Bank Street,
BOMBAY.

174. Miss. Ganesbutta N. Parikh.
C/o. Linder Photo Enlarging
Co.,
HORNBY ROAD.

175. Bachu Mahomed,
Sitaram Building,
CRAWFORD MARKET.

176. Jilla Khanali Hebtullabhoy,
76 NAGDEVI STREET.

177. Premi B. Karodia,
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Room No. 3.,
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178. Keki P. Mistri,
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AGRA.

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187 D. DHUNJIBHOY CONTRACTOR
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Changpole,
AHMEDABAD

189 CHIMANLAL HIRALAL SHAH
Pankoor Naka,
AHMEDABAD.

190 SAROJ BALA RATILAL,
Changpole,
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191 SARASWATIBEN MOHANLAL,
Kapdiwad Chokitha,
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C/o. Indarsingh,
Loco Shed,
AHMEDABAD

195 HIRABEN PATEL,
Thai Pole,
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AHMEDABAD

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SHAH,
Dhanduka,
AHMEDABAD

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198 HIRABEN DAHYABHOY,
Timlapole,
AHMEDABAD

199 BHAILAL SOMNATH SHAH,
Khamsa Gate,
AHMEDABAD

200 BEZONJI RATTANJEE
KOTHAWALLA,
Lal Darwaza,
AHMEDABAD

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PATEL,
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Swami Narayan Temple,
AHMEDABAD.

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C/o. Amrutlal Kalidas Sethna,
630 Danapith,
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213 HOMI D NAGARWALLA,
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Swaraj Bhawan, ALLAHABAD.

215 Mrs. SUNDERLAL MISRA,
C/o A.I.C.C. Office,
ALLAHABAD.

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217 KADAR A. REHMAN CUTCHI
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220 HAKIMOODIN,
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AJMERE.

AKOLA

222 DINKER WASUDEO,
C/o Ramkrishna Damodar,
AKOLA.

223 E. A. PALITANAWALLA,
Tajna Ped, AKOLA.

224 CHUNILAL CHAGANLAL,
RAVJEE,
Athwadia Bazaar, AKOLA.

225 RATANSHA JAMSHEDJEE
DADACHANJEE,
Parsee Gali, AKOLA.

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226. SHANTA JANMALIDAS,
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Versova Road,
ANDHERI.

227. CHANDULAL D. JOSHI,
Bharat Bhuwan,
Harsukrai D. Dholakia,
Gaurdhan Villa,
MALAD.

228. BHOJRAJ NAGJI,
C/o. Chunilal P. Shangli,
Sea View,
VILA-PARLA, West.

229. NAGJI HIRJI,
C/o. Chunilal P. Shangli,
Sea View,
VILA-PARLA, West.

230. ALBERT AGUIAR,
27, K'Villa,
THANA.

231. NARAYAN BANDOBA
JADHAV,
Agra Road, Near Jogaiekar
Vakil House,
KALYAN, Dist. Thana.

232. Mr. L. C. ADIE.
Murbad Road.
Ivar Stores,
KALYAN.

233. NARENDRA KIRCHAND.
Lal Bungalow,
GHATKOOPER, (Dt. Thana).

234. ABDUL KADAR ABDUL
LATIF,
21-22 Palli Road,
MOTIWALA Bungalow,
BANDRA.

235. K. D NAKHWA CHENDANI,
Koliwada,
THANA.

236. MALATI CHONKAR,
565. Kaneri Road,
BORIVLI.

237. KHATJUBAI D. MOHOMADALI,
Khar Road,
Danda BOMBAY, No. 21.

238. J MAC FARLANE,
Braithwaite and Co., (India
Ltd.),
MULUND.

239. NARANJI NAGARJI DESAI,
MULUND, Post Mulund,
G.I.P. Rly.

240. VASANT ATMARAM
DESHMUKH,
DOMBIVLI
Taluka Kalyan,
Dt. Thana.

241. NAROTAM G. SHAH,
Chichan Post,
Chichan. Dt THANA.
B. B. and C. I. Rly.

242. SHREEMATI RAJRAHI,
Chawham W/o.
B. S. Chawham,
Murvad Road,
Murunath Chawl,
Kalyan, Dt. THANA.

243. Mrs JAIJI P DALAL,
"Sea Breeze",
B. J Road,
BANDRA.

244. HATHIBHAI FATEHCHAND DESAI,
Narayan Mistry Chawl,
Ghatkooper, Dt. THANA.

GUJERAT

245
L. WILLIAM,
Loco Running Shed,
BULSAR.

246
FAKIR RAMA,
C/o Chhotoobhai Nathoobhai
Mistry,
Gunjkhanoo, BULSAR.

(Continued on page 34)

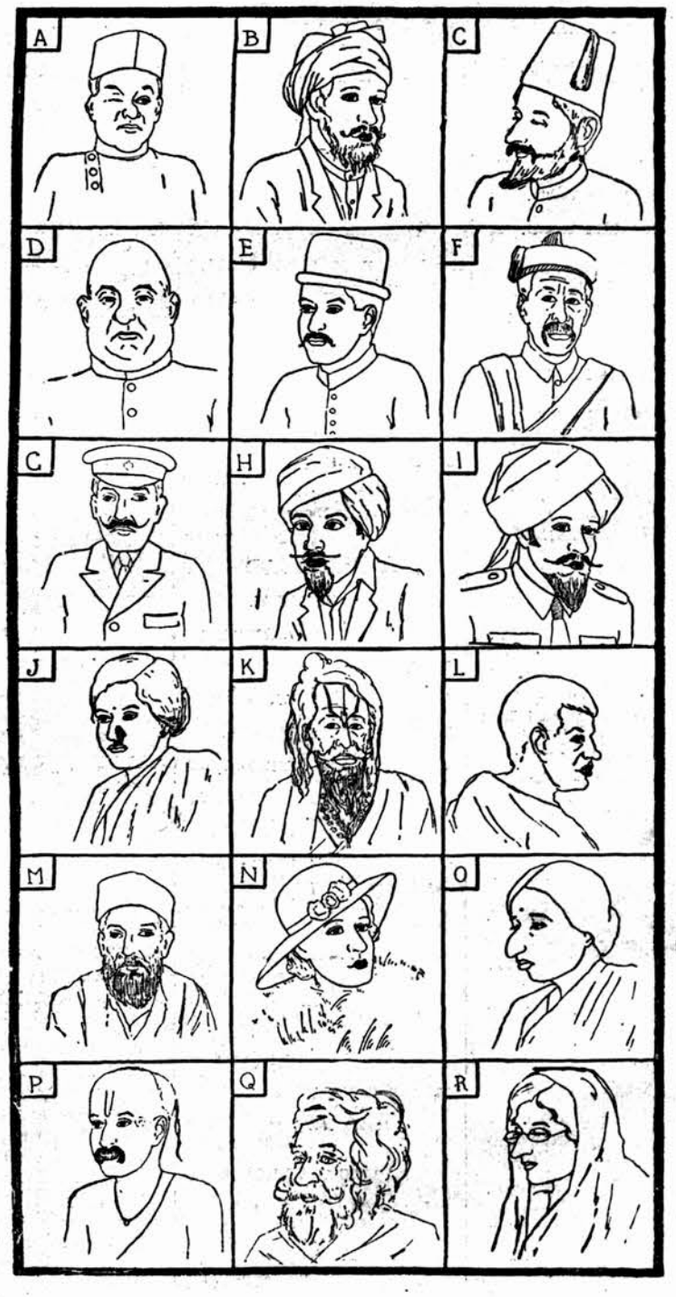
CRIMINALS COMPETITION

Chase the Criminals! You are asked to use your detective faculties to outwit the Criminal's ingenuity in disguising himself or herself to escape from your clutches. If you succeed in catching all of them without making any mistake the First Prize is yours—and you know it is not a small amount.

This competition has been specially selected for the festive season when young and old indulge in all sorts of pastimes and make themselves happy. You will be earning whilst playing—and very easily too.

In the two series of pictures those marked A, B, C, ... are the criminals. They are shown in their disguises in the series numbered 1, 2, 3, ... Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa'. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the disguised criminals.

For example the man shown in "H" has disguised himself as a woman as in No. 8 but the defect in his eyes gives him away. (Note the slight downward tilt of the head in No. 8 as compared with H). We therefore enter No. 8 against H in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the Coupon and send as many entries as you like with Annas 8 for each entry before Wednesday 18th November, 1936, subject to and observing the following rules:—



1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G.P.O. Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 18th November 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

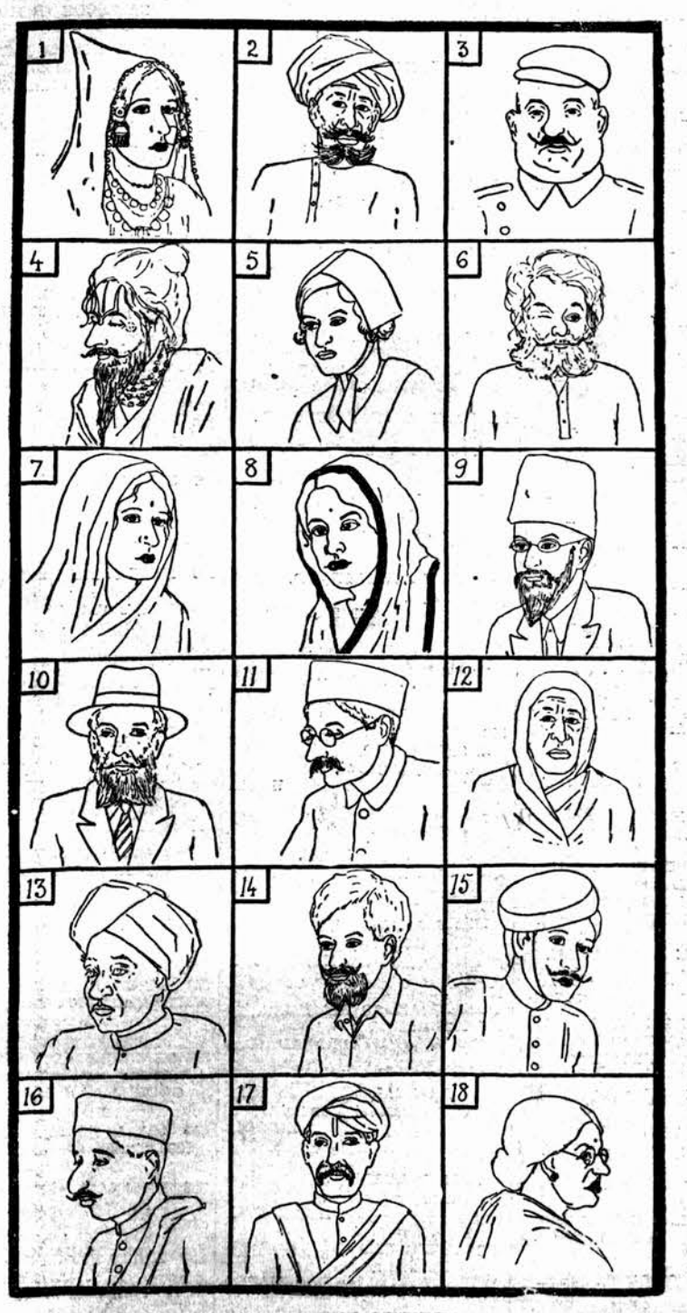
7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or de-

1st Prize
Rs. 5,000

Other Prizes
Rs. 2,000

Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500

Total Rs. 7,500



layed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel."

ENTRY COUPON.

Criminals.	Disguised.
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY
18th November, 1936

For More Entry Coupons See Page 3.

Consolation Prizes Of Rs. 2,500

(Continued from page 31)

247 DOLI DHUNJISHAW CHOTHIA, New Bunder Road, BILLIMORA.

248 FARSHUTTAM GONSAL, At Parnera, POST BULSAR.

249 MANECKAL G. TAILOR, At Parnera, POST BULSAR.

250 RATILAL MANCHHARAM, C/o Manchharam Motiram Mody, Moti Khatri Wad, BULSAR.

251 M. NARAN RAW, L.M. and S., BEZWADA.

252 FAKIR KALU NANA, Talwad, Opp. Limbda, BULSAR.

253 INDIRA DESAI, C/o Nambhai D. Desai, Ramji Fekaro, BULSAR.

254 RANA RAMJEE DEVCHAND, Vapi Bazaar, Station, DAMAN ROAD.

255 SHANKAR K. DIGHE, Late Dewan's Wada, DHAR STATE.

256 NANDKISOR BHAGWANDAS, DHAMANGAON.

257 SOMCHAND DEVSHI AZAD, Motor Darwaja, DHANDHUKA.

258 NARAYAN HARI JAMBHEKAR, Police Station, RANIBENNUR. District Dharwar.

259 M. V. DOSHI, C/o S. Jankiprasad, Burma Shell Agents, DHAMANGAON.

260 D. NAGALINGAM, Abhyankar Road, DHANTOLI.

261 NAVINCHANDRA POPATLAL MEHTA, The Navab Printing Works, DISA.

262 PAREKH RATILAL NATHALAL, DUNGER BUNDER.

263 M. B. MOCARTHY, Station Master DHARNO.

IGATPURI

264 MISS MANI D. PATEL, Rly. Block No. 279, IGATPURI.

265 BAI PIROJA D. PATEL, Bara Bunglo, IGATPURI.

266 T. D. PATEL, Bara Bungalow, IGATPURI.

267 D. D. PATEL, 279, Rly. Block, IGATPURI.

268 MRS. PIROZA D PATEL, 279, Railway Block, IGATPURI.

INDIAN STATES

269 CHIMANLAL DADABHAI AMIN, DARAPURA, Taluka Padra, (DT. BARODA)

270 MOTILAL GATORBHAI a BUTLAR, Chhota Saheb's Bungalow, BARODA CAMP, Residency

271 SOBHAGHYA NALINI N. DESAI, C/o H. A. Mehta, Amin Bldg. Bajvada, BARODA

272 FAKHROODIN HUSHAINALI DHARMAJWALA, C/o Hasanbhai Najmudin Opp. Kiledar Haveli Horewad, BARODA.

273 SHANTA BEN, C/o B. A. Patell, Khurshedji Contractor's Bungalow, Near Crossing, BARODA.

274 K. KRISHNAMMAL, C/o Karuppagoundan Street, COIMBATORE.

275 R. LINGIAH TAILOR, KOLLEGAL (Dt. Coimbatore).

276 A. B. THAKKAR, Alls Office, BIKANER.

277 NANASAHEB BHAILAL AMIN, Bajivada Amin Bldg. BARODA

278 N. K. S. RAJGOPAL, Lallgarh Palace, BIKANER. (Rajputana).

279 SONI NUNDLAL MADHAVJI BETWALA, Bazar Mundra, CUTCH.

280 VIRBALJI ARDESHAR KHAMBATA, Parsee Vad, Cambay, KHAMBHAT.

281 AYAPAN M.N. Post Office Calicut, MALABAR.

282 C. KUNHUKUTTY AMMA, C/o C. Unni Kurup, Clerk at Munsif's Court, CALICUT, MALABAR.

283 AKBARALI ABDULABHAI, Karba Road, CHHOTA UDAIPUR.

284 MOHOMADALI ABDULABHAI Kasba Bazar, Chhota Udaipur, REVAKANTHA.

Bhuj (Cutch)

285 NUJU BADHA, Post Office, BHUJ CUTCH.

286 ISMAIL EBRAHIM, Moti Bazar, The New Hair Cutting Saloon, CUTCH BHUJ.

287 JANSARI RATANBAI KARSAN, Mochi Bazar, CUTCH BHUJ.

288 PRAMAR PREMJI LAKHOO, Bhidbaja Hotel, BHUJ CUTCH.

289 SONI SAVJI MADHAVJI, Kansara Road, BHUJ CUTCH.

290 ABDULLA SALEMOHOMED SUMA, New Mint Road, BHUJ CUTCH.

291 D. R. VAKIL, Mundra, CUTCH.

292 BHARATVALA TOKERSI LAKHAMSI, Mochi Bazar, CUTCH BHUJ.

293 D. R. VAKIL, Mundra, CUTCH.

294 KHATIJA A. KARIM, Aurungabad (Dn.) CHELIPURA.

295 RATHOD VELJI JEMU, Near Ashapura Mandir, BHUJ (Cutch).

296 W. K MOKHA, Post Mun, BHUJ (Cutch)

297 LOHAR KANJI SHIVJI, Lohar Chakla, BHUJ (Cutch.)

298 GOHEL RAMJI NAJU, BHUJ (Cutch.)

299 E. R. KAPADWALLA, P5, Bohra Bazaar, INDORE.

300 PAINTER, C/o. Noshirwan Co., INDORE.

301 MIRIAM V. SINGH, Dr. Adharnarain Compound, Sanyogitaganj, INDORE.

302 J. D. SAWALE, Tuttoo's Wada, Unchi Fole, Palace Road, BARODA (B.B. & C.I. Rly.)

303 Dr. G. A. PRANJPE, L.C.P., Modak's House, Jambu Bet, Dundya Bazaar, BARODA.

Central, Eastern And Southern India

304 NANDRAM JAWARCHAND, Khirkiya, HOSHANGABAD.

305 M. G. UPASE, C/o R. N. Waghmare, HINGANGHAT.

306 S. S. MAJIGUD, Chitguppi Chawl, HUBLI.

307 SYED HUSAIN, C/o Hav. Syed Ismail, Band Line, HYDERABAD.

308 Miss S. J. DALTON, Opp. Excelsior, HYDERABAD.

309 MALIK AKBAR ALI KHAN, Goshamahal, HYDERABAD, (Dn.)

310 LACHAMIBAI, C/o. Thakurlal Nanulal, HINGOLI.

311 T. M. RELVANI, Pakhapir Queline, HYDERABAD

312 HABIB KHAN, Merchant, HARDA.

313 MOHOMED HUSAIN NAJURNI, Bombay Royal Sweetmeat Saloon, 54, Bentic Street, CALCUTTA.

314 ABBASBHOY ALLIBHOY TOTANAWALLA, 30 Strand Road, CALCUTTA.

315 T. N. SWAMY, Guard, B. N. Rly., CHHINDWARA, (C.P.)

316 B. S. SIDDHANTY, Fosterpet COCANADA

317 B. S. SIDDHANTY, Fosterpet, COCANADA.

318 NARGUND H. S. Datis House, Jarapur Peth, BIJAPUR.

319 DHUNJISHAW D. PATEL, Manager S.S. Machine, BAREILY (E.I. Rly).

320 JATASHANKER MEGHAJI, Anglo-Gujrati School, Motiganj Bazar, BALASORE (B.N. Rly.)

321 ENAYAT HUSAIN EBRAHIMJI, Barwaha (HOLKAR STATE).

322 M.A. WAHAB, Cloth Merchant, Big Bazar KANKANHALLI Post, (Dist. Bangalore).

323 R. N. BHATJI, "Amba Bhuvan," Station Road, BELGAUM.

324 F. R. ENGINEER, Rly. Block No. 62, ITARSI.

325 MRS. JAYABAI K. SHAH, C/o K. T. Shah, BADNERA. (G.I.P.),

326 CHIMANLAL GOVANDAS, Badshahi Masjid, BROACH.

327 SAYED HAYATALI HUSANALI, Sayed Wada, GODHRA, (Punch Mahals).

328 KHATIJABAI SHEIKH JABIRBHAI, Musaji's Kot, GODHRA, (Punch Mahals).

329 HARIBHAI D. PATEL, Rly. Quarters, GODHRA, (Punch Mahals).

330 RAMCHANDRA TALYA RAO, C/o Kanoj & Chimanlal Presswala Cavali Wada, GODHRA, (Punch Mahals).

331 J. H. JOSHI, Post GORU MAHISANI, Via Tatanagar (B.N. Rly.)

332 M. JOOSAYNADAM, Time-Keeper, GADAG. (M. & S.M. Rly.)

333 GIRDHARLAL BHIKHALAL, Manpasand Soda Factory, RAJKOTE.

334 CHANDULAL D. AMIN, Relieving Asst. Stn. Master, GODHRA (B.B. and C.I. Rly.).

335 MR. L. WELSH, 200 Traffic Qrs. BHUSAWAL.

336 HASANALI ABDULALLY, 22 Periyanna Maistry Street, MADRAS.

337 MULLA FIDALI RASULBHOY, MALWAWALLA, 30 Periyanna Maistry Street, MADRAS.

338 TYEB ABDULALLY, 18 Sembudoss Street, MADRAS.

339 Gamanlal MAGANLAL SUTHAR, Sutharwad, MANDVI.

340 S. MUKUNDA BHANDARKAR, Darakhast, MOODBIDRI.

341 NARANGI BHIMBHOY DESAI, Inspector, Telegraphs, Bungalow No. 83, MEHSANA.

342 G. BHASKAR HEGDE, MUNDGOD.

344 CHATURBHOY THURABOY, Cabinman, MYAGAUM.

345 M. N. PARASGRATIAH, Battery Shop, Dodpet, MYSORE.

346 K. SUBBA RAO, C/o. Dr. Fernandes, Opp. Clock Tower, MYSORE.

347 Dr. J. M. FERNANDES, Opp. Clock Tower, MYSORE.

348 I. S. RAGHAVACHAR, University Office, MYSORE.

349 S. V. CHALAM, C/o. T. Saravanam, Engineer Contractor, Lansdowne Building, MYSORE.

350 Y. S. RAMIAH, B14. G. W. P. K. T. S., MYSORE.

351 G. NARASIM MURTY, Srikatte House, MYSORE.

352 Miss PANKAJA, 388 Bandikere, MYSORE.

353 BABUBHAI MANIBHAI, Kakar Khad Bari, NADIAD.

354 MANUBHAI ASHABHAI, Kakar Khad Bari, NADIAD

355 C. A. PATEL, Kakar Khad, NADIAD.

356 N. P. DAMANIA, New Shaw Rock Mill-Bungalow, NADIAD

357 PUNJABHAI MAGANBHAI, Samadi Chakla, NADIAD.

358 NARANBHAI GOKALBHAI, Samdi Chakla, Above Tekra, NADIAD.

359 KANTILAL JASBHAI, Kaker Khad Bari, NADIAD.

360 BHAILAL LALUBHAI PATEL, Samdi Chakla, NADIAD.

361 RATILAL GIRDHARBHAI, Samdi Chakla, NADIAD.

362 Mr. ABDUL TAYEB, Mehdi Bag, Shop No. 1, Fatri Bldg., Sitabaldi, NAGPUR.

363 SAKINABAI A. TAYEB, C|o Mahdi Bagh, Shop No. 1, Faza Bldg., Sitabaldi, NAGPUR.

364 YOUSUF BADRUDIN, C|o Mahdibag Garden, Circle 12, NAGPUR CITY, (C.P.)

365 RANCHHODDAS V. THAKAR, Kohinur Cycle Co., Sitabaldi, NAGPUR.

366 Mr. S. A. FALLOON, Nazareth Villa, Opp. G.I.P. Rly., Hospital, NAGPUR.

367 P. BISWAS, Water Works, NANDED, (N. S. Rly.)

368 GULAB BHAI NARANJI DESAI, C|o National Trading Co., Mota Bazaar, NAVSARI.

369 MAHENDRA CHHOTUBHAI DESAI, C|o National Trading Co., Mota Bazaar, NAVSARI.

370 NARANDAS BHAGWANJI, Tavar Lion, Tribhovan Niwas, NAVSARI.

371 KHANALY, C|o G. F. Batliwalla, Bora Bazaar, NEEMUCH.

372 M. SHAIKH, Club Road, PALANPUR.

373 ZULFIKARALI, Salebhoy Mullanali, PALANPUR.

374 KANDOI RATILAL DAMODAR, Baradpur, PALANPUR.

375 MAGANLAL TRIBHOVANDAS TAYLOR, Bulsari Zanpa, PARDI.

376 PATEL CHUNILAL HARJIVANDAS GANDHI, Damni, Zanpa. PARDI

377 RUSTOM BYRAMJEE PATEL, PETLAD.

378 DHUN JEHANGIR PATEL, PETLAD.

379. JAMSHEDJEE B. PATEL, PETLAD.

380. Dr. S. K. DIGHE, PIPARIA.

381. RUSI F. CHINOY, Manager, Refreshment Room POONA.

382. MADHAO GOPAL WALIMBE, 43, Shanwar Peth, Bawadekar's Wada, POONA.

383. MIRZA M. ALI, 245-246 Main Street, POONA.

384. JADURAM POPATLAL DAVE, 709, Tabut Street, POONA.

385. C. G. SANT, Purandhre Bag, Colony Plot No. 60, POONA CITY.

386. E. A. PASS, 698, Taboot Street, POONA.

387. CHAMPAKLAL GOKULDAS, 215, Rawiwar Peth, POONA. 2.

388. P. N. KAND, 1416, Kasaba, POONA, 2.

389. A. N. SHAH, 128, Vetal Peth, POONA.

390. JANABAI G. PALKAR, 383, Shukruwar, POONA CITY, 2.

391. S. A. KULKARNI, Income-Tax Office, East Street, POONA.

392. CH. SHAH MOHAMMAD, Head Master, D. B. Middle School, Datarpur, PUNJAB.

393. AAIKBAGANI ESSABHOY, Hakim Cottage, SIDHPUR, Gujarat.

394. MOHOMADBHAI USUFALI, C/o. Usufali Mohomadali Masaliga, Gama Parama, SIDHPUR.

396. HATIMBHAI AKBARALI KOCHINWALA, Islampura, SIDHPUR, Gujarat.

397. SAHALE M. MASER, Nijampura, SIDHPUR, Gujarat.

398. NOORMOHOMAD KALABHAI, Sidkheda, Dt. KHANDESH, T. V. Rly.

399. ASGAR AKBARALI LAKDAWALA, Esoofpura, SIDHPUR.

400. ASMABAI RASOOLBHAI, C/o. Rasoolbhai Shaikh Ebrahimji, Gama, Kote Street, SIDHPUR.

401. MEMON JOOSUB HUSAINBHOY, Mandi Bazaar, SIDHPUR, (Gujarat).

402. MOHSINBHAI MOHOMADALI DHORAGAMVALA, Nijampura, SIDHPUR, North Gujarat.

403 ABDULAKHAI EBRAHIM MADHA Islampura, SIDHPUR.

404 MOHOMADALI BADROODIN, Tajkhanji Khasamvala, Gama, Fort Street, SIDHPUR (N Gujarat.)

405 M. F. RANGOONVALA, C/o. Akbarali M. Abdulkadar, Rangoonvala, Usufpura, Sidhpur, N. GUJARAT.

406 ESMAIL S. SHAIKH BISCUITWALA, Rahimpura, Sidhpur, N. GUJARAT.

407 BADRUDIN MOHOMADALI GUGU, C/o Jivanji Ebrahimji, Jum Chakla, SIDHPUR.

408 HARSHVADAN SHANTILAL BHAT, Sidhpur Electric Power House, Sidhpur (N GUJARAT).

409 JAGJIVANLAL RAMDIN, Country Liquor Shop, Sadra, A. P. Rly., Via Station Bhedu, Cabarkantha Agency, SADRA.

410 ITCHARAM J. KAPADIA, At Udhva, Post Sanjan, (B. B. and C. I. Rly.)

411. VIVIAN BABINGTON, Mody's Compound, Mettguda N. S. Rly., SECUNDRABAD.

412 THAKORDAS BHUKHANDAS, Limda Chawk, SURAT.

413 RATANGAVRI AMRITLAL, C/o Damodardas Rajaram Soni Falia, SURAT.

414 RAMBHABEN BHULABHAI, Jakharwala Street, SURAT.

415 RAJNIKANT KRASHNALAL PANCHIGAR, C/o Vinayaklal Damodardas, Sonifalia Jugeshwar's Pole, SURAT.

416 AJITLAL RAMASHANKER UPADHIYA, Gopipura, Shri Mahadev's Pole, SURAT.

417 M. B. HARHURWALA, Pathanvada, SURAT.

418 SONI BABURAO GOVINDRAO, Jain Derasar, VAPI (Surat).

419 PARIKH CHIMANLAL KESHAVLAL, Parkota, VIRAMGAUM.

420 K. P. SREEDHARAN, C/o A. K. Vasudevan, Palkath Lodge TELLICHERRY.

421 PAMANDAS KANJI C|o Kanji Himat, THATHA.

422 KHOJA JIVANBHAI MEGHJEE, YEOTMAL.

423 MEER CHAHATALI, Sub-Judge's Court, YAVAL.

424 ZUBEIDA KHATOON C|o C. M. Kazi, Court Clerk, YAVAL.

425 HANSRAJ MANILAL SHAH, Kanji Jadavjee Shah, Cloth Market, YEOTMAL.

426 TLABBHOY ALIBHOY, Alibhoy Hamad Dada, UMRALA.

427 SHAH KANTILAL PRABHUDAS, VALAM.

428 M. ABDUL RAHIM, C|o Sanitary Inspector, WADAKANCHERY.

429 PRAGJI VISHRAM Bradars' Sewing Machines Dealers, WARDHA.

430 BHATIA LAXMIDAS PRAGJIBHOY, Cloth Merchant, Jawaharganj, JUBBULPORE.

431 SYAM SUNDER Tailor Master C|o Bhimji Tailor Master, ANDHER DEV, Jubbulpore.

432 BILKISATBAI, C|o M. Tayaball and Co. Sadar Bazaar, JUBBULPORE.

433 KESHAVLAL N. SOLANKI, C|o N. M. Solanki, BOTAD.

434 VARAJLAL KALIDAS SANGANI, Huseinpura, BANTWA.

435 MEMAN SULEMAN ABDUL SAKUR, Haji Jusab Veravalwalla, BANTWA.

436 L. V. DODYA, Mahomedbhoy Bavabhoy, BHAYAWADAR.

437 FATEL MAGHAKURJI VEGDA, Patel Vithal Vishram, BHAYAWADAR.

438 DESAI SANIK PRANJIVAN, Shroff Bazar, BHAVNAGAR.

439 PATEL MAGANLAL MOHANLAL, BHAVNAGAR.

440 CHAMPAKLAL DAMODARDAS, C|o N. Chunilal, Sati Bazaar, BHAVNAGAR.

441 PREMKUVAR PRABHASHANKER PATHAK, Head Mistress, Kashibai Kanya Shala, BHAVNAGAR.

442 SHARDA AMBALAL, Vora Sheri, Rajula, BHAVNAGAR.

443 ISUFALI SULEMANJI, Diwandara Road, BHAVNAGAR.

444 BHANUSHANKER BHAVANISHANKER, Cyclewalla, Prince Street, BHANAWADAR.

445 KHIMJEE PUMBI VEGDA, BHANAWADAR.

446 LABHSHANKER ANANDJI REWAL, English Teacher, CHALALA, (Kathiawar).

447 R. S. MANDVIYA, Jiparekh Street, GONDAL.

448 ABDULLA TARMAHOMED SODAGAR, Jetalsar Junction, GONDAL.

449 VRAJLAL KESHAVLAL, Kadia Line, GONDAL.

450 NURMAMED HABIB, Ambli Sheri, GONDAL.

451 A. G. M. DAYALA, Near Noor Manzil, GONDAL.

452 A. KARIM LATIF FATEMAMED, Vadali Sheri, GONDAL.

453 JOSHI PRITAMLAL MULSHANKER, Dera Sheri, Dave Delo, GONDAL.

454 SONI MAGANLAL KANJI, HADHIANA.

455 H. GULABRAI, Kanji Savjee Shop, JAMNAGAR.

456 VORA NAVALCHAND SAVJEE, Grain Shop, Near Darbargadh, JAMNAGAR.

457 PATEL RAMJEE RAVJEE, Dhanji Haribhoy Shop, Willingdon Cresent, JAMNAGAR.

458 MISTRY JIVA BOTHA, Kadiawad, JAMNAGAR.

459 RANCHODAS RAMJI DHORIA Kadiawad, JAMNAGAR.

460 KADERBHAI MULLAN, Ibrahim Kolchha, Buther Chowk, JAMNAGAR.

461 PAREKH PRANLAL PARBHULAL, Takfarina, JAMNAGAR.

462 MISS RAMABEHEN NATWARLAL, Dallywalla, Vanju Kandvi Delo, JAMNAGAR.

463 HAJI MAKI HAJI ABDULATIF, Memon Madrasa, JAMNAGAR.

464 PROF. PRABHRAM GANGARAM JOSHI, Station, JUNAGADH.

465 ISBAKHA A. F. Sukhnath Chowk, JUNAGADH

466 I. H. M. ABRAHAM, Memonwada, JUNAGADH.

467 M.K. DARUWALLA, Sukhnath Road, JUNAGADH.

468 ABDERAIMAN ISMAIL BUTHU Nayakwada, JUNAGADH.

469 SHAIKH ABDUR RAHIM MOHMAD, JUNAGADH.

470 LILADHAR ZAVERCHAND, Jagmal Chowk, JUNAGADH.

471 SHAIKH ABDULREHMAN HAJI VALIMAHOMED, Balochwada, JUNAGADH.

472 KHOJA ABDUL HUSAIN NURMAMED, MAHUVA BUNDER.

473 MOHAN RUPSHI KARAD. Monghibai Jamal, KARAD.

474 MANUBIBI ALIMIYA, MAHUWA.

475 JAFFERALI JUSABALI, Dawood Pradhan Building, MAHUWA.

476 KHOJA HUSSEIN ALI REHAMTULLA, Hasam Building, PORBUNDER.

477 JAGANNATH AMRATLAL DAVE, Artist, PALITANA (Kathiawar).

478 DHANJI KESHAVLAL SOLANKI, Bai Parvati Govind House, RAJKOT.

479 PRABHUJI BHAGWANJI TRIVEDI, Badrakuja Building, RAJKOT.

480 B. H. KHAKHAR, Manpasand Soda Factory, RAJKOT.

481 MOHANLAL DUNGERSHI KOTHARI, Para Bazaar, RAJKOT.

482 MISTRY NARAN BHAGWAN, Reva Villas Mehel, RAJKOT.

483 MODY VASANTLAL PRANLAL Vasant Bhuvan, RAJKOT.

484 DHACHA DAMODAR JIVRAJ, New Naka Road, RAJKOT.

485 AMBALAL NANJEE PATHAK, Dulabh Vora Sheri, RAJULA CITY.

486 NARSHI P. BAROT, Clerk, RANPUR.

487 H. ABDUL WAHAB, Board High School, RAJAMPET.

488 B. K. JOSHI ROISHA.

489 KASHIBAI SHAMJIBHAI, Old Lodhavada Sheri, RAJKOTE.

490 LOHAR BHIKHALAL MULJI, Station Gate Shapur—SORATH.

491 RATILAL N. BHOORABHAI, Shapur—SORATH.

492 LOHAR AMRITLAL VITHALJI, Opp. Govt. School Shapur -SORATH.

493 KADIA HARI BHANJI, Loohar Chenganlal Shop, Shapur—SORATH.

494 KESHAVJI MAVJI PATALIU, Shapur—SORATH.

495 AHMED MOOSA MAHOMED, Saipuria, Hooseinpura, SIRDARGARH.

496 MANILAL TULSIDAS THAKER, Shapur—SORATH.

497 ALIBHOY MAHOMEDDADA SHABI, UMRALA.

498 GOPALPRASAD ARYA, Carding Master, Amersinghji Mills, VANKANER.

499 BABULAL AFICAR SOOKLA. Near Vageshwari. WADHWAN.

500 K. S. R. P. SINGH, 54 Hewett Hostel, LUCKNOW University.

501 M. L. PANCHOLY, Physics Department, The University, LUCKNOW, (U.P.)

502 AMBALAL MOTIBHAI PATEL ENGINEER, S. V. Flour Mills, Aishbagh, LUCKNOW.

503 Mr. TIMOTHY SAMUEL, 5 Egerton Road, LAHORE.

504 RAMPERSHAD SHRIVASTAVA, C|o The Northern India Sales Manufacturing Co., Nadan Mahal Road, LUCKNOW.

505 KUNDANLAL SINGHAL, 53 Hewett Hostel, Lucknow University, LUCKNOW

506 NATHALAL and KARSONJI'S CO., Bazaar, Shapur—SORATH.

508 CHOTUBHAI J. NAYAK, Steamer Building, KARACHI.

509 GAEMRAI MOHANLAL VASAVDA, Sijam Office Litho Works, KARACHI.

510 PURSHOTTAM KALIDAS, 5 Giori Road, KARACHI.

511 Mrs. NASAR HUSAIN, Nyabad, KARACHI.

512 ASSU N. RATWANI, Soldier Bazaar, KARACHI.

513 VASANJEE VELJEE, Kharadhar, KARACHI.

514 PUSHPABEN JETASHANKER, Gordhandas Building, KARACHI.

515 PADMAVTI NAVALSHANKER, Mehra Printing Works, KARACHI.

516 N. A. FARUQY, Yusuf Road, KARACHI.

517 MISTRY SHANKERLAL LALUBHOY, Suterwada, KAPADWANJ.

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519 KALIDAS MANEKLAL, KAIRA.

520 SHRIRAM SHUKLA, Ramganj Market, KHANDWA.

521 Mrs. JANAKIBAI DESPANDE, Pleader. KHAMGAON.

522 SHANTILAL AMRUTLAL, KHERALI.

523 S. S. SHUKLA, Budhwar Bazaar, KHANDWA.

524 ASGARALI, C/o. Mehdi Husain, KATNI.

525 TATOJEE JAISINGRAO PALANDE, Gopipura, SURAT.

526 MANIBEN I. BHAVSAR, Khatadwada, SANJAN.

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529 KHURSHEDBHOY G. SABUWALLA, Chandbhoy Building, Luhar Chawl, BOMBAY.

530 SUGRABAI FIDAHUSSEIN, Saifee Bazaar, NASIK.

531. USMANKHAN MAGBULKHAN INAMDAR, P. NANDGAON, (Dt. Nasik).

532. KANTILAL JAICHAND, Sadar Bazaar, RAIPUR.

533. PREMJEE RALHOR, Near Station, RAIPUR.

534 PRAGJEE GAMBHIR, Prabhat Tank, RAIPUR.

535. GOBIND, Fafadi. RAIPUR.

536. TAILOR JAMAL KHAKEROFF Banshi Road, RAIPUR.

537. EBRAHIM A. MAJU, RANDER.

538. HAVABIBI C. DINDAR, Nagina Line, RANDER.

539. MOHMED HAJEE DAWOOD, 18. 28th Street, RANGOON.

540. DHIRAJ A. DESAI, 145, Taekai, Taulay Street, RANGOON.

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542. FAZALBHOY, SAKURBHOY, Usmanbhay Dadubhoy Shop, PALANPUR.

543. LAXMINARAYAN CHANDRASHANKER DIHANKAR, MALAD.

544. K. A. NARAYAN RAO, Hindu Hotel, BHIWANDI.

545. C. V. SULLADMATH, Sub-Inspector of Police, BADAMI.

546 MARK D'SOUZA, Basavana Gudi Post, BANGALORE CITY.

547 MANGALSINGH GOURDHAMSINGH, Sub-Inspector, DHAMNOL.

548 NAVNIT H. RAWAL. Kala Bnavan, BARODA.

549 ABAJI, C|o Bhagwandas G. Darbar, BIJAPUR.

550 A. E. LOBES, G.I.P. Rly., BHUSAVAL.

551 MOLE TEJPAL UKA, BHUJ CUTCH.

552 BHAGWATLAL H. DALAL, BIJAPUR.

553 SHEVAKADAS V. BARSI, Gujar Galli, BIJAPUR.

554 I. H. DALAL, T.N. Daibar, BIJAPUR.

555 SHESHAGIR DIXIT, C|o T. N. Darbar, BIJAPUR.

556 K.T. DARBAR, C|o T.N. Darbar, BIJAPUR.

557 VITHALADAS BHAGAWANDAS, Jumma Masjid, BIJAPUR.

558 MISS KUPPAMMA, 109 Thigalarpet, BANGALORE CITY.

559 D. V. BHIMA RAO, 350 Dioganal Road, Visavswarapuram, BANGALORE CITY.

560 T. MASILAMONEY CHETTY, Baliah Chetty Street, Cowl Bazzar, BELLARY.

561 VRAJLAL PRAGJI DEVANI, Opp. Tasil Yeotmal, Khoja Valjee Jiwan, YEOTMAL.

562 KHOJA HABIB JIWAN, m YEOTMAL.

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RAILWAYMEN'S HARDSHIPS

Agent's Ruling On Grant Of Leave And Its Sequel

Mr. Z. R. Chowdnery, Divisional Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Bombay Division writes:—

The G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union has, time and again brought to the notice of the G. I. P. Agent that ward boys in the Railway Hospital, Byculla luggage porters at V T. and several other menial staff governed by the Fundamental Leave Rules are put to great disadvantages owing to the fact that there being no Leave Reserve, when they go on leave substitutes are engaged in their places at their own cost.

The Union also brought to the notice of the Agent that many of the such staff did not take any leave at all for the last six years and over because they could not afford to lose their pay, though they are entitled to leave with full pay and urged upon him the necessity of providing adequate number of Leave Reserve.

Agents Ruling.

While the staff concerned one and all were expecting some relief and were hoping that, as in other departments, 20 per cent. Leave Reserve will be provided, the Agent has issued an order virtually denying leave not only to those under Fundamental Leave Rules but also to others. The Agent has ruled that in the case of sweeping women and watermen substitutes should be engaged when the absentees in each cateogry exceed 20 per cent. irrespective of period. while in the cases of (1) hamals including loading and unloading hamals, transhp hamals, travelling hamals, (2) number markets (3) hamal muccadums, luggage and parcel muccadums, (4) porters including luggage and parcel porters, (5) parcel labelers, (6) parcel tracers and (7) truck cleaners, substitutes can be engaged only when the vacancy in each category is for a period of 22 days or more and when the absentees exceed 20 per cent.

It may be mentioned here that in none of the categories mentioned above, there is any Leave Reserve or Relieving Staff and therefore whenever the staff fell sick or went on leave, substitutes were engaged, because excepting Fundamental Leave Rule: cases' in other cases such substitutes were paid by the Railway, and work was carried on smoothly. But now substitute will not be engaged unless the vacancy is for 22 days and the number of absentees exceed 20 per cent.

More Hardships.

The result will be that either no leave will be granted to the staff concerned or if granted at all and in cases also if the staff fell sick, the entire work shall have to be done by the remaining staff who are already over worked. It will cause not only undue hardships and inconvenience to the staff on duty, but will greatly disorganise the work and that is why many of the Station Officers entrusted with the enforcing of the above order, have lodged their protests and expressed their inability to carry it out without adequate relieving hands. The staff concerned are greatly alarmed and agitated as they believe and rightly so that this is one of the many sinister devices of the Railway administration to deprive them of their rights and privileges.

It is therefore high time that the entire G. I P staff joined the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union and protested with one voice against this attack of the Railway administration. Let us hope that this and several other previous onslaughts of the administration will convince the staff of the dire necessity of having one and only mass and militant Union on the G. I. P If the staff do not wake up in time and close up their ranks and come under the banner of one united mass militant Union there is no knowing how many more privileges of theirs will be either curtailed or wholly withdrawn.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Mankar, the Additional Presidency Magistrate is engaged today, Saturday, in hearing in his chambers, the case against Kapurchand Bhikabhai Shah, of Ahmedabad, who has six charges against him, being involved in seven cases.

The accused is charged with the offences of forging of valuable security for purposes of cheating and forging documents to use them as genuine (Sections 467, 468 and 471, etc.)

Four witnesses were examined for the prosecution last Saturday and more witnesses are being examined to-day.

In the particular case now taken up by the prosecution the accused is charged with having forged the endorsement on a hundi. The prosecution also allege that when the accused was arrested they found a bunch of keys with him with which he used to open postboxes of merchants in Kalbadevi Post Office for the purposes of theft of Hundis received by local merchants from up-country merchants.

Mr Joachim Alva, who appears for the defence, again requested the Court to allow the accused to go on bail. The Magistrate rejected the application. Mr. Alva urged that, in view of the accused's social position and owing to his having been an income-tax payer, he was entitled to B Class treatment as an undertrial. He had already been in the lock-up for over four months. The Court promised to look into the matter when particulars were furnished.

Mr. Ellias, Police Prosecutor, assisted by Rao Saheb Dere, Inspector, C.I.D. Special Branch, conducted the prosecution.

An eleven-year-old boy dropped a school foot-rule while leaning on the balcony of a building at Sonapur Lane, Girgaum, yesterday.

The foot-rule lay in the gutter, and when he attempted to pick it up, his foot slipped and he fell into the gutter.

Soon after, he complained of pain in the abdomen and, on the advice of a doctor, was removed to the G. T. Hospital. He died there last night.

After formal evidence, the inquest on Krishnarao Shantaram, the boy was adjourned to November 2.

Paredin Mangal, a two-year-old boy, fell into a 'baththi' at Banganga, Valkeshwar, on Friday while playing near it.

His father was hanging the washed clothes on a string and his elder brother was flying a kite when they heard cries from the direction of the 'Baththi'.

He removed the child to the G T. Hospital, where it died.

Verdict: Death following shock due to extensive scalds accidentally sustained.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay passed orders acquitting the accused in the case in which J. C. P. Pipto and his wife were charged by Miss Janet Esparon for having trespassed into her house and assaulting her.

The Magistrate held that the evidence of complainant disclosed no offence and even if the accused had trespassed into the room no offence had been committed. The complainant refused to answer the questions put to her by the defence counsel and the Magistrate therefore eliminated her evidence.

HOLIDAY FOR SHIVAJI BIRTHDAY URGED

The Managing Committee of the Lokamanya Seva Mandal, which met recently under the presidentship of Mr. R. T. Masurkar, passed resolutions requesting the Millowners' Association of Bombay to grant a mill holiday on 12th May, 1937 in honour of the birthday of Shivaji; placing on record its sorrow at the deaths and loss of property of many a victim of the recent communal riots and requesting the Viceroy to appoint an independent enquiry into the cause of the riots.

PUNJAB KISANS TRIUMPH

Demands For Tilling Land Near Sikh Shrine Accepted

The Office of the All-India Kisan Bulletin has issued the following to the press:—

Our correspondent reports from Nankana Sahib (Punjab) that the demands put forth by the agriculturists tilling the estates attached to the famous Sikh Shrine have been unconditionally accepted, by the Central Gurudwar Committee at Amritsar.

About 8,000 tenants of these estates refused to reap cotton harvest sometime ago as a protest against the new order of the committee requiring them to bring the whole crop to the head office before receiving their half share after deducting the quantity required to pay for the land revenue.

The tenants demanded instead that the old practice should be continued whereby they could retain and sell it to local merchants and send the other half to the manager. Their object was to maintain their credit unimpaired with the local Mahajan who lend them money for their agricultural operations. A deputation of the tenants had then submitted their case to the Central Committee at Amritsar with the result mentioned above.

It may hardly be added that this victory of the tenants of the Punjab will hearten and inspire their brother Kisans to make more determined efforts all over India to secure and promote their just and legitimate rights in their relations with the Government, landlords and money-lenders.

BOMBAY EDITOR IN TROUBLE

Arrested For Publishing Story Of Railway Official's Dismissal

On Friday night the editor of "Akhand Bharat" a local Hindi daily, Mr. Kashiprasad Sinha, was arrested on a warrant issued by the Magistrate of Bilaspur and taken to the Police Station, where he was released on a bail of Rs. 500.

Mr. Sinha, it appears was arrested for publishing a report issued by the United Press that a Railway official, Mr. Yusuf, greeted the acting Governor, Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, as "Mr. Raghvendra Rao" and not as "Your Excellency," for which offence it was stated he had been either suspended or dismissed by the Railway authorities.

The case will be heard in Bilaspur on November 21.

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Around Theatre & Film Land

"The Gorgeous Hussy," at the Central this week.

"The Improper Duchess," at the Capitol.

INDIAN FILM STAR'S LOSS

Father Of Shrimati "Enakshi Rama Rao" Passes Away

A correspondent of the "Madras Mail" reports the sudden death at Bangalore on the 23rd October of Rao Bahadur B. Rama Rao, a retired District and Sessions Judge, a prominent member of the Indian Christian community and father of Mrs. Bhavnani (Enakshi Ramarao of Indian film fame) of Bombay.

Mr. Rama Rao was born in Mangalore in 1874 and was an early convert along with his father, Mr. T. M. Rama Rao, of the Basel Mission from the Saraswat community. Educated at the Government College, Mangalore, and the Madras Christian College, he graduated in arts and in law and was for some time in charge of the office of the Administrator-General, Madras.

After practising as a lawyer for a few years at Berhampore, he entered the Judicial Service in 1905 as a District Munsiff. He was appointed as District and Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore in 1923. He held this office for five years and was then transferred to Masulipatam, where he continued in service for a little over a year.

Kumari Jamuna in "Maya," at Minerva.

He retired from service in 1929 and settled down in Bangalore.

Mr. Rama Rao was awarded the title of Rao Bahadur by Government in 1930.

Mr. Rama Rao married in 1900 a daughter of the late Mr. S. Doraiswamy Ayyar who was Chief Judge in Cochin State.

He leaves his wife, two sons and two daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Bhavnani, and a wide circle of friends to bemoan his loss.

FUN IN A FUN-FAIR

At The Regal

The turning point in the careers of Frances Travers and Arthur Rawlings took place in a fun fair. He won her affections and she won a lottery for trip to the South of France, and their adventures and misadventures on the Riviera have been brought to the screen in "Public Nuisance No. 1." The irresistible gaiety of the picture will appeal to all filmgoers to the Regal Theatre this week for the verve and enthusiasm shown by everybody connected with the making of the picture has transferred itself to the screen.

In the fun-fair scene, Penny-in-the-slot machines, pin tables, Smash-Em's, a rifle range, fortune-tellers and all the paraphernalia of a fair were brought to Elstree Studios and the crowd, with instructions to "go to it," commenced to smash crockery with a will. The slot machines proves the greatest draw for instructions had been given to leave these open, and without the need for an unlimited supply of pennies, a perfect slot machine orgy set in.

Claude Dampier, who plays an important role in "Public Nuisance No. 1" was responsible quite unwittingly, for the biggest laugh. A punch ball has been installed on the set and people were being invited to try their strength. One playful individual detached the ball and balanced it carefully on the pin. Claude Dampier seized the hammer and ping! The ball shot into the air, tore its way through a piece of scenery and ended up two sets away. The comedian still talks with enthusiasm of his tremendous feat of strength.

"STUDIO NEWS"

Mr. Sohrab Modi is busy getting the elaborate classical dance numbers ready for the gay scenes of "Atma Tarang." This picture which is laid in India of a century back, is incidentally his first departure from stage plays production. Hence Mr. Modi is mobilising all the resources of the company to make "Atma Tarang" something to talk about. Music and action are going to be the special features of the picture. for which the company has availed itself of the services of some artistocrats in this art from the Northern India.

Heading a long list of screen personalities in the cast of "Atma Tarang" are Sohrab Modi, Firoze Dastur, Prabha, Gulzar, Kiran Shashi. Furi and Vasant Pehlwan, and every one of them is capable of doing justice to their respective difficult assignments.

Their Marathi picture "Namdev" is nearing completion and will soon be on its way to the editing department.

Frances Day in "Public Nuisance No. 1," at the Regal this week.

"Mandalay," at the Opera this week.

About Studios And Stars

SANGEET'S "CALL OF THE SOUL"

To Be Released At The Cinema Majestic

The present unhappy crisis of communal disturbance has made many to suffer inexplicable loss and damage. But Sangeet Film Company and the lovers of Bai Jaddan Bai's divine music have had to suffer the most, because it was only on account of this ugly chaos in the city that the Sangeet's Socio-Religious musical extravaganza 'Call of the Soul" could not be released on the date already announced But since the citizens are now gradually gaining confidence, it will not be a long time before "Call of the Soul" will be presented at the Cinema Majestic for the real entertainment and satisfaction of the innumerable cinema enthusiasts.

Shakespeare says, "There is nothing good or bad in this world, but the thought makes it so", which means that we have only to correct our thoughts to cancel unfavourable and bring about good conditions. Based on exactly the above logically perfect saying is the moral lesson derived from the story of "Call of the Soul", which is the masterpiece of Shriyut Jallodhar Chatterji, who has been acknowledged as the Bengal's greatest dramatist. The original book is named "Praner Dabi" or "Voice of the Heart" and has been so cleverly and skilfully adapted in Hindi by that country's most talented and skilful lady Bai Jaddanbai, so as not to miss a single incident in the original story. The dialogues have been so intelligently and masterfully translated in Hindi by her that you are sure to agree with us without the least hesitation, if we say that "Hridaya Manthan" or "Call of the Soul" is unquestionably one of the best dialogue pictures so far presented on the screen. In fact, this great lady is the only personality in our entire screen world, who can claim of the most capable understanding of the Cinema Industry, because hers' is the only individuality, which possesses all the best qualities of a Film Producer, story writer, Music Director, Singer Artiste and above all a Director, having been the Proprietress of Sangeet Film Company, having written the stories of "Search for Truth" (Talash-e-Haq) and "Madam Fashion", having been in charge of the musical score in "Dancing Girl" (Sagar), Search for Truth, "Madam Fashion" and "Call of the Soul", having been acknowledged by the entire country as a Songstress of inimitable ability, unchallengeable rhythemic and clear voice and matchlessly soul-stirring and heart-rending melody, and having directed with commendable, full of life, skill and spirit, "Madam Fashion' and "Call of the Soul".

Every character in "Call of the Soul" has lived, in the real sense of the word, his or her part to the fullest satisfaction. Apart from the great lady Bai Jaddanbai, this picture features Mr. A. Hussain Handsome and the golden voiced hero, Urmila Devi, Baby Rani, Siddiqui Yusuf, Shahzadi, Chatterji, Sinha, Ram and Khan, etc.,

Situation permitting, "Call of the Soul" will be released at the Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, from the 14th November 1936.

"Manmohan," Sagar's forthcoming release.

A ROYAL SCANDAL— OIL DEAL SENSATION

At The Capitol

"The Improper Duchess' is Yvonne Arnaud's favourite subject, specially written for her by J. B. Fagan. The story like all good stories, is founded on a stratum of truth. When Yvonne Arnaud was playing "And So To Bed" in Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Fagan was staying in the same hotel. One night Mr. Fagan, the author of the play, decided to change the second act and consulted Yvonne Arnaud after she had adjourned for the night. But few minutes had elapsed when Hotel detectives arrives, and no explanation would satisfy them that anything could make it right for a woman to receive a man in her room. Yvonne was fully dressed. Mrs. Fagan was staying in the hotel. The script of the play and suggested alterations were produced. All of no avail. Nothing would satisfy the hotel authorities at Washington. Yvonne had to take a bedroom and sitting room to enable the re-writing of the second act to proceed and there and then J. B. Fagan had the inspiration to write "The Improper Duchess"—one of the most successful of the many roles he has specially designed for that inimitable artiste Yvonne Arnaud. "The Improper Duchess" tells the story of an oil deal between the Ruritanian monarch of Poldavia and the United States. This is nearly frustrated by a righteous senator who displays an untimely interest in the private affairs of the King of Poldavia and the Duchess of Tann who has accompanied him to America. The Duchess, who is the brains behind the throne, sets her feminine wits to work with the result that the senator becomes ensnared by her charms —and the oil deal goes through Hugh Wakefield as the King has a sophisticated comedy role after his own heart while Arthur Finn plays a leading role as the hard-boiled senator.

"JANMA BHOOMI

Opening At Opera House Next Saturday

(CONTRIBUTED.)

A picture different from the common run of Indian films comes to Royal Opera House on November 7. It is the Bombay Talkies' latest production "Janma Bhoomi" which has just been completed after four months of ardous work.

As its very name indicates it is the story of our "Janma Bhoomi", our motherland, and her aspirations, her hopes and her problems. Doctor Ajoy and Protima, the two young persons who renounce matrimony and the joys of married life to seek the path of service and go to live in a village and carry on uplift work in spite of the severst odds against them, are no strange characters. They represent the ever-increasing band of Indians who realize that the village is our "Janma Bhoomi" and that India can be a happier and better land only when the villagers have been released from superstition, from fear, from obscurantism and from economic misery. Ajoy and Protima symbolize the urge for service which has been felt by our patriots, our reformers and our social workers. The group of misguided villagers who oppose their well-intentioned efforts to improve living conditions in the village lea by the money- lender, the priest and the debauched young aristocrat, Madhu, and the wily manager of the Zamindar Sanatan, represent the forces of reaction and obscurantism who exploit the Zamindar and the villagers both for their selfish purposes. Out of the conflict between these two opposing forces—forces of good and evil—is born the exciting and interesting drama which is so cleverly screened in "Janma Bhoomi". There is not a dull moment in this picture which is packed with fast-moving incidents, exciting situations and a climax which is as unexpected as it is satisfying.

Devika Rani is excellent in her portrayal of the role of Protima. She is ably supported by Ashok Kumar. He has a difficult role but he acquits himself very creditably. Our old friend Kamta Prashad gives us yet another character role with conviction and ease while Pathawala as the wily Sanatan is very effective. It is a well-selected and well-balanced cast and emphasis on only the major characters has been judiciously avoided.

"Janma Bhoomi," forthcoming release of Bombay Talkies at Opera.

"The General Died At Dawn,"—Pathe this week.

TWO MINUTES' SILENCE ON ARMISTICE DAY

His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor has this year again expressed a wish that throughout the Empire the 18th anniversary of the Armistice should be marked by a momentary pause for reverent remembrance of the glorious dead, to take place at 11 a.m. (Railway Time), on the 11th November. His Majesty also desires that all Christian Churches should hold their services at such hours as will enable two minutes' silence to take place during service at 11 a.m.

IN BOMBAY CITY.

In order that all should be enabled to observe simultaneously this moment of solemn silence, the following arrangements have been made in Bombay City. At 11 a.m., Railway time, guns will be fired from the South end of the Oval near the Cooperage and near the Grant Road Station. For the North of the Island certain mills will be asked to blow a prolonged blast on their syrens. On these signals it is hoped that all locomotion and movement in streets, in factories, schools and offices will instantly cease and remain suspended for the space of two minutes. On the tramway system, cars will be stopped. Rail and water transport need not, however, be suspended.

As on previous occasions, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay confidently appeals to all organisations controlling labour and shipping to give wide publicity to His Majesty's wishes, and to assist in making impressive this reverent acknowledgment of our debt to the fallen.

TOUGH ELECTION FIGHT IN U. P.

ETAWAH, Oct. 31.

The elections to U. P. Assembly will be a tough affair for the candidates concerned, so far as can be judged from the present trend of political activity.

While the probable Congress candidates are confident about their success, the District Board are determined to fight the Congress candidates and to give all official backing to such candidates as will relentlessly resist the Congress candidates.—United Press.

Maritime States' Position

(Continued from page 24)

port on the implications of items 19 and 44 in schedule VII:—

The implication of having these two items under separate headings requires elucidation. Item No. 44 refers specifically to duties of Customs. If this item refers only to the levy of duties even then it must comprise powers of legislation for the levying of such duties and the administrative machinery for that purpose. It is not known whether the duties of customs under item 44 are intended to refer only to maritime customs or whether land customs are also included under this heading.

MARITIME STATES' POSITION.

The position relating to maritime States and States which at present levy land customs in the form of export duties, etc., are different. In view of the overlapping nature of Items 19 and 44 the best course seems to be to make common and comprehensive reservations under both of these items by the maritime States and also by the inland States.

The following reservations appear to be comprehensive enough and may cover all possible cases.

(1) All the maritime States which have got customs rights under Treaties and Engagements may make a reservation that all these rights should remain intact. These Treaties and Engagements may contain provisions relating to the sharing of customs duties, the civil and criminal and administrative jurisdiction of the port areas and all other matters incidental thereto. In some cases the rights secured are found in a number of documents. The best course would be to consolidate in one document all the rights secured by these States and to incorporate the consolidated document as a Schedule to the Instrument of Accession. It would be specially mentioned under Items 19 and 44 that all rights and privileges secured by the State under the various Treaties and Engagements and contained in the Schedule attached to the Instrument of Accession will be reserved to the State.

INLAND STATES' TRADE

(2) With regard to imports and exports by land such of the inland States as levy duties in this connection may make a reservation that the existing practice will continue unaffected and that they will enjoy the proceeds of such duties.

(3) A general reservation may also be made to the effect that the Federation should not create a customs barrier in the interior of India which will effect the revenues of the States or be detrimental to the economic interests of the States.

TWO COMMITTEES

At the Conference of the Princes (only) held on Friday evening at the Town Hall, it is understood, it was decided to appoint two Committees of Princes and Ministers, one to discuss in detail the constitutional position of the Princes under the All-India Federation and report the same to the Chamber of Princes, and the other to discuss and get clarification on the question of Federal Finance and its implication in so far as it concerned the Indian States. The First Committee will be presided over by the Maharaja of Patiala and the Second Committee will be presided over by the Nawab of Bhopal. It would appear that both the Committees will consult expert legal, constitutional and financial authorities, before they draft their report.

The Maharaja of Dewas (Junior) photographed at the Town Hall.

BIKANER'S DISCLAIMER

The Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner is authorised to state that the statements which have appeared in some evening newspapers of October 30th and in some morning papers of October 31, purporting to be the observations made by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner in his speeches at the Conference of Princes and Ministers on October 30 are incorrect and misleading.—A.P.

TRAVANCORE AND FEDERATION

Viceroy's Representatives Going To State

TRIVANDRUM: October 30.

It is understood that Mr. A. C. Lothian, Mr. A. S. Raisman and Mr. E. Conran Smith, who are visiting Travancore and Cochin as the Viceroy's representatives in connection with the discussions on the problems of these States entering the Federation, will be in Travancore from the 23rd to 30th November.—United Press.

END OF ALL IMPEDIMENTS

Board Of Directors Of New Cement Merger To Meet On November 10

(Chronicle Special.)

The first meeting of the Directors of the Associated Cement Company of India will be held at the "Sethna House" on November 10, when more than 15 Directors out of the 22 of the new company will, it is reliably learnt, will be present. Sir Naoroji Saklatwala, Chairman of the Board of Directors, will preside.

This means the end of all impediments in the way of the "merger" scheme first mooted by the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw who first visualised the plan to end unfair competition between the several cement companies and to save nearly Rs. 25 lacs per year by cutting down transit and overhead expenses.

For some time some of the shareholders of some Cement Companies expressed fear that the shareholders of all descriptions would not be benefited by the scheme.

It was also rumoured for some time that an attempt was made to discourage the "merger" scheme and to scotch it, if possible.

Recently the Katni Cement and Industrial Company Ltd., asked for the High Court's permission for a sanction to a scheme of arrangement by way of reorganisation of rights of the several classes of its shareholders under section 153 of the Indian Companies' Act.

In the ruling given by the Bombay High Court, it was made clear that the scheme was beneficial to the shareholders and pending the decision, the actual inauguration of the new office had to be postponed.

In the present company the Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd. has now joined the merger.

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA v. JAMNAGAR

The following will represent the Cricket Club of India in their two-day fixture against the Jamnagar side on November 2 and 3 at the Bombay Gymkhana ground:—

H. H. Maharwal of Dungarpur (Capt.) R. G. Hopkins, J. Naoomal, L. Amarnath, H. W. Horton, C. N. Mehta, S. M. Kadri, P. A. D'Avoine, Mushtaq Ali, D. D. Hindlekar, K. K. F. Nariman, B. J. Spencer (twelfth man).

Tents will be pitched on the North-Western side on the Bombay Gymkhana for the use of the members of the Cricket Club of India, who may wish to watch the match.

BOXING IN CALCUTTA

In connection with the boxing contest which has been arranged to take place on November 7 between him and "Gunboat" Jack for the middle-weight championship of the East, Young Frisco, a Filipino boxer who claims the title, arrived in Calcutta on last Monday from Singapore. Frisco is accompanied by Young Tarley, a former feather-weight champion and his manager, Victor Crasto. Both are Filipinos.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.), GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Recital. By Rispah Goodacre (Contralto).
7-50 p.m. The BBC Military Band.
8-30 p.m. "Sea Power 4: The Protection of Shipping in Time of War." A talk by Paymaster Rear-Admiral Sir Eldon Manisty, K.C.B., C.M.G.
8-50 p.m. Violoncello Solos by Pau Casals.
9-0 p.m. A Religious Service.
9-50 p.m. Pianoforte Interlude. By Cecil Dixon. Romance in F sharp major; Elf; Caprice in E minor (Schumann).
10-0 p.m. Weekly Newsletter. Sports Summary and Announcements.
10-25 p.m. Envoi.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

a.m.
10-0 A variety programme by Khan Saheb Bunnad Hussein Khan Been Solo, Song recitals, Sitar with Jaltarang.
p.m.
12-30 A Relay from the Wellington Cinema.
1-0 Ken Mac and His Orchestra. (Introducing Popular Dance Numbers).
4-30 Powadas by Shahir S. B. Muchate.
5-0 Talk (Hindi): "Purdha Ladies" No. 2 by Fatma Begum.
5-15 Hawaiian Guitar Solos by Tej Rajendra Singh.
5-45 Hindustani Songs by Roshanalli of Hyderabad with Sarangi Harmonium and Tabla.
6-30 Evensong. Relayed from the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba Organ Voluntary, Hymn No. 219 Psalm No. 128 (Turle CXIX) Magnificat. (J. Barnby-Benedictus). Nunc Dimitus (Turle CXXXI) Hymn No 447. Hymn No. 437 (3rd tune). Sermon Hymn No. 222. Blessing, Vesper Hymn 23 (1st Tune), Organ Voluntary at the Organ, L. Armstrong Smith.
7-30 "Kentucky Minstrels' devised and produced by Harry S Pepper, Orchestral arrangements by Wally Wallond, Music arranged by Doris Arnold, Book written and remembered by tC. Denier Warren (A BBC Recorded Programme).
8-30 The News in Hindi.
8-5 A Violin Recital, by Gretel Sommer "Sonata in E Minor" Veracini, "Suite" Vivaldi, "Liebesleid" Kreisler, "Allegretto" Bochaini, "Le Cygne" Saint-Saens, "Gavotte" Gossec, "Wiegenlied" Brahms.
9-25 A Poppy Day Appeal. By Mrs. S. J. P. Scobell (President, Ex-Services Association of India).
9-30 Talk (English): "Forgotten Tales of Bombay." By Beatrice Foy.
9-45 The News in English.
10-0 Light Classical Music: By Saraswatibai Fatarfekar, With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 822 kc/s.

a.m.
8-0 Time Signal Indian Music Recorded.
9-0 Talk (Hindustani): 'Cooking for Pleasure." No. 9 Indian Jams. By Kamlawati.
9-15 AIR Orchestra. Allaya Bilawal
9-25 Rajni Kant Desai of Baroda. "Nisdin na bisrat murat murari" Khayal Bhatiyar, "Piya rahe pardes mora man tarpat." Khayar Jogia, "Goda naum dai jada jakshana." Dadra Desi Mishr —Thumri Bhairvin.
10-5 Rashid Ahmad Panipati "Tegh-i-qatil pah ada lot gai Raqs-i-bismil pah Qaza lot gai." "Tiri is taraf nazar ho gai Kih duniya idhar ki udhar ho gai."
10-30 An Organ Recital by F. C. Collins, Relayed from St. James Church Delhi. A group of Preludes Bach, Kyrie Eleison from Mass in B flat Schubert, Romance in F minor Tschaikowsky, Albumleaf Wagner, Serenade Schubert, Chorus "The Horse and his Rider "from Israel in Egypt Handel.
p.m.
12-30 AIR Orchestra Sawant Sarang.
12-40 Rajni Kant Desai of Baroda. Khayal Gond Malhar.
12-55 Rashid Ahmad Panipati. "Chashm-i-nargis men bnare ashk jo dhalne ke liye Dil ke arman bhi jag uthe machine ke liye."
1-5 Rajni Kant Desai "Kahn na mane mori." Khayol Bindrabani Sarang. "Ae garjat ghanghor." Khayal Sur Malhar.
5-0 Ist News and Weather Report (English).
5-10 Ist News and Weather Report (Hindustani).
5-20 AIR Orchestra. Tirwan.
5-30 Brinder Singh Rawat. Thumri Pilu 'Is tan dhan ki kaun baral." Bhajan.
5-50 Rashid Ahmad Panipati "Tum ne badle ham se gin ke liye" Ham Ne kia chaha tha is din ke liye." "Kis shan se raihta hai Allah ka diwana Andaz hain shahana saman gadayana." (Hafeez).
6-10 Rajni Kant Desai of Baroda Khayal Shudh Kaliyan—Khayal Kamod.
6-40 Brinder Singh Rawat "Qatl mera unhen manzur hua khub hua. Rat-din ka yih khalish dur hua khub hua."
6-50 Rashid Ahmad Panipati. "Muddat hui yar ko mehman kiye hue. Josh-i-qadah se bazm chiraghan kiye hue." (Ghalib).
7-0 "For Villagers Only." (Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.).
8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "The Vanishing Past." No. 8. Literary Gatherings. By Mirza Mohammad Askari.
8-15 AIR Orchestra. "Mithi Najariya."
8-30 Rajni Kant Desai of Baroda Khayal Behag.—Thumri Tilang. —Thumri Pilu. "Gagari mori tori Murari." Khayal Chhaya Nat.
9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (English).
9-30 2nd News and weather report in English.
9-45 Talk (English): "Along the Frontier" No. 9 Citral by Captain Shahzada Nasir-ul Mulk. Relayed from the Peshawar Broadcasting Station.
10-0 Peter Mendoza and his Orchestra Overture "Fra Diavolo" Auber, Grande Fantasie "Lohengrin" Wagner, Waltz from "Student Prince" Romberg, Intermezzo "Rendezvous" A letter, Selection "Pirates of Penzance" Sullivan.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

A.M.
8-36: (Time Signl). Instrumental Music By the Betar Orchestra. Conducted by Tarak Nath Dey.
8-46: Religious Song. Bhawani Das
9-6: Modern Bengali Songs: Abhabaty. Jatadhar Pyne.
9-36: The Betar Orchestra.
9-46: Bhajan: By Indubala.
10-6: Kirtan: By Harimaty.
10-26: Kheyal (Bengali): Jnanendra Prosad Goswamy.
10-46: Review: "Stage and Screen." By Spectator.
11-6 SB: The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Relayed fom the Palm Court. The News in English.
P.M.:—
5-36 SB: Special Children's Service, Sponsored by the India Sunday School Union. By Scholars of the Thoburn Methodist Sunday School.
6-6 SB: Church Service. Relayed from St. Paul's Cathedral.
7-21: Talk on Health: No. 1. "Dietary in Bengal". By Dr. A. K. Sen, Director of Public Health Laboratory, Bengal.
7-36: Religious Song: By Uttara Devi.
7-51: Modern Bengali Song: By Amiya Sircar.
8-6 SB: Song from popular film by Dirandas.
8-21 SB: Toop-Thugri. Sindhu Khambaj. By Rathin Chatterjee.
8-51 SB: The News and Weather Report (In Bengali).
9-6 SB: The News and Weather Report (In English).
9-21 SB: Talk (English): "Busking through India" No. 3. Will the Ghost walk? By L. G. E. Clarke.
9-36 SB: Robert Pikler and his Hungarian Orchestra (Farewell Concert). With Doris Sheppard, Soprano.

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CALICO JUBILEE FABRICS

NADIAD RECEPTION TO LEADERS

(From Our Correspondent.)
KAIRA, Oct. 30.

Nadiad presented to-day scenes of great enthusiasm and eclat when a reception was accorded to national leaders, who arrived here to-day on the occasion of the opening ceremony of Hindu Kanya Chhatralaya.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, Jamnalal Bajaj and a host of others arrived from Bombay. Mahatma Gandhi and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan arrived from Rajkot. People from all over the district assembled to have 'darsan' of 'Bapuji'

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj performed the opening ceremony of the Hindu Kanya Chhatralaya. The Nadiad Municipality also presented welcome address to Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. Gandhiji left Nadiad today to attend Sahitya Parishad at Ahmedabad. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other addressed public meetings at Santram Mandir's Maidan. All national leaders will leave Nadiad to-morrow after attending some public functions. Nadiad presented a crowded programme of activity on this visit of leaders.

WEEK-END CRICKET

Kadri Knocks Up 110 (Not Out) Against Bombay Cricketers

On Saturday enthusiastic crowds besieged the Hindu Gymkhana to witness the two-day match between the Raja Saheb of Jat's XI and the Hindu Representative XI, specially to see the game of L. Amarnath who has come down. As usual crowds rushed to the pavilion a few minutes before the closing time (5-45 p.m.) and with great difficulty the match was continued till the closing time.

It is fervently hoped that the cricket fans would curb their undue enthusiasm and hold themselves behind the lines till the time is over.

HINDU XI (First innings)

G. L. Patil c Godambe b Dr. Gurtu 29; M. Bhagwandas l.b.w. (N) b Dr. Gurtu 16; L. Amarnath c and b Godambe 40; Naomal J. c Gurtu b Vajifdar 21; A. G. Ramsingh c Ghanat b Godambe 4; Ramprakash l.b.w. b Chief of Jath 20; M. S. Naik not out 34; S. C. Seth not out 5; P. Vithal (Capt.), S. N Mehta and Y. S. Ramaswami to bat; Extras 6; Total (for 6 wkts.) 175.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 41; 2 for 80, 3 for 104; 4 for 113; 5 for 116, 6 for 170.

ISLAM GYM. v. BOMBAY CRICKETERS

The Bombay Cricketers were the visitors at the Islam Gymkhana.

Score:—

ISLAM GYM. (First Innings).

H. Khairaz c Wagle b Kothare 4; S. Kadri batting 110; A. Peerbhoy b Wadkar 5; A. Baporia l.b.w. b Wadkar 33; Y. Ismail b Penkar 28; S. Heptulla b Kothare 4; A. Hussain, M. Ellum, M. Bham, Y. Lalljee and S. G. Khairaz to bat; Extras 15; Total (for 5 wkts.) 197.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 4; 2 for 42; 3 for 102; 4 for 178; 5 for 197.

At the Parsi Gymkhana, Dr. Kanga's XI met the Jamnagar's XI.

Score:—

DR. KANGA'S XI (1st innings)

T. K. Contractor l.b.w. b Amarsingh 31; F. K. F. Nariman c and b Mubarak Ali 3; C. H. M. Colah c Vinoo b Wennesley 10; D. Doctor c Merchant b Wennesley 23; J. H. Wadia c Aziz b Ranbirsinh 26; B. K. Kalapesi c Indra Vijaysinh b Wennesley 43; K. R. Merhomji c Amarsingh b Merchant 60; E. B. Gai b Amarsingh 38. R. Jamshedji not out 9; Shroff not out 0; Extras 12; Total (for 8 wkts.) 256.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 7; 2 for 21; 3 for 45; 4 for 96; 5 for 103; 6 for 194; 7 for 228; 8 for 255.

ANNUAL READING

One year monthly details. 8 Weekly details Rs. 3. Correct answers for a future question Re. 1. V.P. As. 3 Send writing time, sex and approximate age of birth. Catalogue free

HANUMAN AUSHADHALAYA ASHRAMAM "TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).

Stop that Cold with VAPEX
A drop on your handkerchief

Latest Com mercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT UP

Gold, Jute And Rubber Firm But Wheat Steady And Silver Easy

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

On Saturday crossrates ruled quiet.
N. Y. COTTON QUIETLY STEADY.

New York cotton was quietly steady with minor fluctuations.
GOLD FIRM.

London gold was firm but silver was easy.
WHEAT STEADY.

Wheat ruled steady. Jute and rubber were firm.
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM.

The London Stock Exchange was closed. The New York Stock Exchang was firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

New York, Oct. 31.

Previous closing	11.63
To-day's opening	11.64
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	11.64
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

Previous closing	6.58
To-day's opening	6.54
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	6.55
Difference	—.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 218-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 31.

The cotton market showed very little activity in the absence of any particular enquiry with traders holding off pending crop developments and election.

Trading in March option commenced at 11.64 i.e. 1 point higher than previous closing.

Trading was restricted and prices were stationary hovering about the opening level till March finally closed at 11.64.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 31.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.70/11.69) 11.60/11.60
December (11.67//11.66) 11.60/11.60
January (11.75/11.72) 11.64/11.62

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American December (6.59) 6.58
American January — 6.57
Egyptian November (11.37) 11.30
Egyptian January — 10.61

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 31.

The market was closed at night

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct. 31.

The rates at 3-30 p m. were as follows:—

METALS

Tin (£209 1/2 buyers £210 sellers. Firm) closed.

Lead (£19 7/16 buyers £19 1/2 sellers. Strong) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£47 to £47 1/2) closed.

Glasgow Iron (£78) closed.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay October November (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers

Linseed Calcutta October November (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata October (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal November (£13 7/8 sellers) £14 sellers.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 31.

Previous closing	4.88 29/32
To-day's opening	4.88 27/32
To-day's rate at the time of New York cotton closing	4.88 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 31.

Previous closing	4.88 13/16
To-day's opening	4.88 15/16
To-day's closing	4.88 13/16
Difference	Nil

FRANC RATE

London, Oct. 31.

Previous closing	105.18
To-day's opening	105.18
To-day's closing	105.13
Difference	—.05

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 31.

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.88 15/16 and declined fractionally and closed at 4.88 13/16 where the market became quiet and featureless on lack of speculative support.

Franc opened at 105.18 and improved to 105.16 and closed at 105.13 movements were narrow and the undertone was steady.

SILVER CABLES

London, Oct. 31.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Little general selling. Small support. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 31.

	Last Price.	To-day' Price.
Spot	20 1/16d.	20d.
Forward	20 1/16d.	20d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 31.

Gold per fine ounce (£7-2-2 1/2) £7-2-3

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct. 31.

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Oct. 31.

3 30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (7.937) 7.936
New York on Bombay (36.96) 36.96
Berlin on Bombay (0.92) 0.92
London on Milan (92.93) 92.90
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 31.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.14. The market ruled steady on commission house buying influenced by better foreign advices.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 101 3/4, December 97 1/4, March 91 1/2 and May 90 1/2. The market was fairly active on improved buying interest and better foreign cables but later prices quietened on some hedge selling and realising.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 31.
10-0 p.m.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	49	9	0
Silver 1st settlement	49	9	0
Silver 2nd settlement	49	11	0
Gold ready	35	3	3
Gold 1st settlement	35	3	6
Gold 2nd settlement	35	3	6
Sovereigns	22	6	6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 31.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct. 31.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 73 1/2) dol 73

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 47 7/8) dol 48

U S Steel Common (dol 77 5/8) dol 77 5/8) dol 76 3/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 149 5/8) unquoted.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Decidedly Easy Conditions

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.

Money Market:—

The British Government's determination to keep money cheap was again apparent and the recent tightening of loan supplies gave way decidedly to easier conditions. This change in the Monetary situation was reflected in the drop in the average rate of weekly treasury bills from 11/5 to 10/10.

Wall Street was irregular.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-5) 2-5

JUTE

New Crop October November (£18 3/16 paid and buyers) £18 3/16 paid and value.

Dunlop November (£21 1/2 sellers) £21 1/2 sellers.

Lightning November (£19 3/4 sellers) £19 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/8 paid and value) 8 1/4 paid and buyers.

Forward January (8 1/4 paid and sellers) 8 5/16 paid and buyers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Oct. 31.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	1	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	2	0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	1	9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	1	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 31.

	Rs.	a	p.
Wheat January 1936	5	6	3
Wheat May 1937	5	2	0
Linseed 1937	7	1	9

Wheat and linseed quiet

HOCUSPOCUS, FIDIBUS, MAGIC AND NONSENSE.

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BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 31

Following a decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was due to open at Rs. 218 for Broach A/M delivery and the market opened at Rs. 218/4 and declined to Rs. 218 under realising. At the decline there was some buying by Bazar operators and prices advanced to Rs. 218/8 but the rise met long liquidation and prices receded to Rs. 218/4. The tone of the market was quiet but steady.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but it opened quiet at a loss of 4 points. The local market was quiet with Broach A/M. delivery quoted at Rs. 218. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach AM.	.....	218	4 0
Oomra D/J.	.....	196	12 0
Oomra March	.....	196	4 0
Bengal D/J.	.....	158	8 0
Bengal March	.....	158	8 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 31.

C. P. 1 Fine	.....	202/204
C. P. 2 Fine	.....	200/201
Arvi Fine	.....	200/201
Ellichpur Fine	.....	198/200
Berar Fine	.....	194/196
Khamgaon Fine	.....	194/196
Mulkapur Fine	.....	190/194
Khandesh Fine	.....	182/184
Jalna/Sailu Fine	.....	186/188
Burwah Sanavad Fine	.....	194/196
Mathia Fine	.....	174/178
Broach	.....	218/220
Dhollera	.....	206/208
Punjab/American	.....	208/213
Sindh-American	.....	208/213
Sind. N.T.	.....	228/233
Punjab 289F.	.....	248/253
Cambodia	.....	248/253
Compta	.....	203/213
Westerns	.....	208/213
Miraj	.....	208/213
Jagadia Ankleshwar	.....	236/238
Surat	.....	245/248
Navsari	.....	253/255

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Oct. 31.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	17	632
Central India	76	4,759
Barsi and Nagar	48	4,037
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	445
Berar	213	5,378
Central Provinces	117	1,260
Total Oomras	471	16,511
Dholera	...	1,666
N.-W. Provinces	...	1,179
Rajputana	8	1,279
Sind-Punjab	465	17,200
Broach	...	1,913
Coompta and Dharwar	...	5,089
Westerns-Northerns	74	3,104
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	967
Persian	...	8
American	...	976
Egyptian and African	93	24,105
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1
Total	1,111	74,028

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 29th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	476	33,883
Japan and China	2,239	62,570
Coast Ports	...	1,584
Up-country by Rail	...	27,165
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	12,074
Total	2,715	137,274

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Oct 30

December	.....	1-13 5/8c
May	.....	1-12 1/4c
July	.....	0.98 7/8c

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Oct 30

October	.....	102d.
December	.....	97 1/2d
March	.....	91 3/4d.
May	.....	91d.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Oct 31

M G Bengal U.P.—		
Sup Fine	.....	170
Fine	.....	167
Fully Good	.....	164

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Oct 31

Bar gold valued at Rs. 51,65,213 was exported from Bombay to Europe, America and Africa during the week. The total quantity of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,85,87,588.

Weak Holders Realising

Tata Steel Shares Quiet

Narrow Trading Market

BOMBAY: October 31.

Yesterday after the close of the market, some Bulls with a view to attract outside buying, were reported willing buyers of Tata Steel shares at higher prices than the actual closing levels. In private, Tata Defds. were quoted at Rs. 735 and it was hoped that outsiders will come in and under covering prices will register a substantial rise. But these hopes found no support.

The market opened at Rs. 735 as generally expected, but outsiders were not influenced by the rise. There was a marked absence of any important buying and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Mostly Budly business was done and the tone of the market was barely steady.

Later on weak holders became nervous and began realising which resulted in steady fall and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day.

It is said generally on the floor that large deliveries will be made and Bulls are now awaiting the extent of deliveries. It is also said that some of the unprotected short interest of professional Bear Operators is covered up. Thus the market is likely to be under re-adjustment process and we think it will be safe to wait further developments.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Oct 31.

	Rs	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	280	0
500 Bombay Cotton	10	0
250 B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	735	0
250 Bradbury	62	9
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	237	8
100 Century (nil)	150	0
100 Colaba (nil)	130	10
100 Coorla	90	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	270	0
1 E. D Sassoon (nil)	0	2 6
100 Finlay (nil)	110	10
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	205	0
1000 Hindustan (Rs 75)	1,620	0
100 Indore (nil)	41	14
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	62	8
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	229	6
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	572	8
100 Madhavji	6	12
250 Madras United	25	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	872	8
250 Model	38	12
50 Mysore (Rs 2)	85	10
200 New Great (nil)	149	6
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	54	0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	260	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	35	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1855	0
50 Simplex (Re. 1-2)	68	12
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	186	4
100 Swan (nil)	91	4
25 Tata (nil)	8	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1210	0
1000 Western	737	8

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	155	0
20-50 Central (As. 12)	35	14
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1585	0
125-500 L. Conty (Rs. 7-8)	392	8
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	136	4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-10)	140	4
5 Union (As. 4)	5	9

CEMENTS.

100 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	36	13
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	127	6
160 Indian (Rs. 10 plus 3)	433	12
40 Katni Def. (Rs 35-19	2100	0
100 Katni ord. (Rs. 10 plus 3)	348	12
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	273	12
10 Punjam (Rs. 12)	25	14
100 Shahabad (Rs. 15)	492	8
70 United (Rs. 2-8)	143	12

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter (Rs. 12)	13	12
15-17 New Great (Rs. 1-4)	43	8
200 Oriental (125)	5350	0
10-50 Vulcan (As 8)	7	4

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	168	12
100 Andhra Valley (45)	1652	8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	14	2
50 Bombay Tram (2-8)	155	15
100 Bombay Suburban	215	6
10 Broach	12	12
100 Karachi (4)	260	0
100 Poona (Rs. 4)	260	0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	200	0
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	185	0
1000 Tata Power (Rs. 40)	1566	4

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	912	8
100 C. Province	99	8
100 Dhond Baramati	106	8
100 Gujarat	95	0
100 Mandra Bhon	103	4
100 Pachora-Jamner	99	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	103	4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct 30

Century (149/6) 151 147 152 148 149 150
Bombay Dyeing (737/8) 740 735 745 735
Kohinoor (228/12) 228 229 2 230
Central India (234/6) 237 236 237
New Great (148/2) 151 148 149
Simplex (66/14) 68/2
Swadeshi (183/12) 183 186 185 186
Bundi (36/2) 36/2 36/10 36/8 36/12 36/14
I Cement (485) 486 483 485 483
Punjab (25/10) 25/12 25/14
Shahabad (488/12) 488 490 487 492
Andhra (1657/8) 1656 1657 1652
Tata Hydro (185/10) 185/10 185
Tata Power (1580) 1585 1580 1582 1573 1570 1566
Tram Ord (156/4) 156/4 155/15
T Steel Defd (835) 833 835 832 836 830 832 822 825 818 820
T Steel Ord (204/12) 205/8 206/4 205 206 203 204 203/4
Tata Steel 2nd pref (173/4) 173/4 173
Bellapur (212/8) 215 213 214 212 211
B Steam (270) 270 269
B Burma (544/6) 551 547 556 547 552 543 545

500 Tapty Valley (17-8)	775	0

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur (As. 8)	39	12
30 Tata Steel Def. (Rs 7-8)	820	0
75 Tata Steel ord. (Rs. 6)	204	12

MISCELLANEOUS

10 Alcock (Rs. 5)	236	4
50 Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	211	4
25 B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	XD 269	6
125 B'bay Burma	545	0
50 Bom Burma Contributory	181	4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	13 6
50 B Telephone (2-8) XD	116	4
100 Bleaching (Rs. 4)	127	8
100 I. Radio defd (12)	550	0
100 I. Radio ord (15)	522	8
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	602	8
16 Scindia (Re. 1)	17	15
30 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	82	0
25 Tata Oil (nil)	16	0

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1547	8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	316	4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87	12
5 p.c. Central India	536	4
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136	6
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	6
1 p.c. Tata Hydro	161	4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1605	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	4
7½ p.c Tata Steel 2nd	173	0
5½ p.c Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	677	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct 30

Call Loan London	.....	1/2
3 per cent	.....	87 7/8
3 1/2 per cent	.....	99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	.....	107 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	.....	111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	.....	114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	.....	119 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	.....	115 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	.....	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	.....	85 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	.....	107 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	.....	106 3/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 31

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	101/3
3 per cent 1951/54	104/1
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	104/14
3 1/2 per cent G. P. N. Conv.	109/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	107/11
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	112
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	115/15
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	120/2
3 per cent G. P. Bonds	103/5
5 per cent 1939/44	109/1
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	111/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	107/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55	121/8
4 per cent 1955/63 Loan	115/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/10
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	126

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B. P. T. 1974	112/6
4 per cent M. Deb 1974	111/8
5 per cent M. Deb 1959	120
6 per cent M. Deb. 1954	132/8
6 per cent B. P. T. 1956	132/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper is keeping very steady around Rs. 106/5

Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, Oct 31

T T on London—

Previous closing	.....	1-2 15/32
To-day's opening	.....	1-2 1/2

Tone steady.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct 31

Yesterday London gold prices were reduced one penny to 26-2-2 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 2 points up at 105.18. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.88 29/32. London silver prices declined 1/8d. to 20 1/16d on China selling. New York silver was quoted at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal was 15 points down. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/2. In the local market, there was long liquidation last night but to-day the market was fairly steady with a better enquiry for gold and silver.

	Rs	a.	p.
GOLD—			
Ready	.....	35	3 9
Aso	.....	35	3 9
Kartak	.....	35	3 6
SILVER—			
Ready	.....	49	13 0
Aso	.....	49	13 6
Kartak	.....	49	14 6

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 29

"Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state that last week's recovery has made a further headway. New York was interested as buyer until 27th October and that there has also been some demand from India. China has not been a seller and as a result price gradually improved. Stocks of silver in London are estimated at 7,000,000 ounces unchanged from those of the week before." Reuter.

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Oct 30

October	.....	44 75—15
December	.....	44 85—15
March	.....	44.95—15

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 30

Spot	.....	20 1/16
Forward	.....	20 1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 30

Gold Bars Fine per oz 27-2-2 1/2

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 29th October	1,791
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-8-1936	72,917
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	119,156
Decrease	46,239

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Oct 30

Broach A/M 1937 opening 218 1/4; highest 219 3/4; lowest 218 1/4; closing 218 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 196; highest 197 1/4; lowest 196; closing 197 1/4

Oomra March opening 196 1/4; highest 196 1/4; lowest 196; closing 196 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 157 1/2; highest 158 1/2; lowest 157 1/2; closing 158 1/2

Bengal March opening 157 3/4; highest 158 1/2; lowest 157 3/4; closing 158 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A M Settlement (21-11-36) Rs. 5 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A May (31-3-37) Rs. 16 1/2

Brutal Treatment Of British Sailors By Japanese Police

London Indignant: Demands Adequate Reparation For Unpleasant Episode

LONDON, Oct. 30.

"The extraordinarily brutal" treatment of three British sailors by the Japanese police at Keelung is denounced here. The Japanese allegation that the sailors did not pay their bills is emphatically refuted.

It is stated that an enquiry instituted by the Commander-in-Chief of the China Station proved undoubtedly that the sailors paid their taxi-fare, that they were sober when taken to the police station and that they emerged badly beaten and battered, one with his jaw broken.

It is stated that the British authorities do not object to the police exercising their proper functions in the case of disorderliness or drunkenness on the part of sailors, although it is generally known that the Navy feel great pride in the good behaviour of their ratings when visiting foreign ports.

It is recalled that similar earlier incidents have occurred where there has been very good reason to complain of the behaviour of the Japanese Police. In Manchukuo a British Indian subject named Hussein was subjected to brutalities by the Japanese Police, and there have been several other cases where Chinese employees of British residents in Manchukuo were similarly ill-treated.

The British Government hopes that adequate reparation will be made by Japan for this extremely unpleasant episode.—Reuter.

Peasants' Part In Freedom's Fight

VOLUNTEERS CARRY CONGRESS MESSAGE TO KHANDESH VILLAGES

(From Our Correspondent)

TILK NAGAR, Oct. 31.

The Secretary of the Faizpur Congress Reception Committee wires:—

The Propaganda Committee's office has been set up and the first meeting is called for November 5. Propaganda campaign for the coming session was inaugurated yesterday before a large meeting at Faizpur. The audience numbered 2,000. Messrs. S. M. Joshi, Wamanrao Kulkarni urged the peasants to take full share in the freedom movement and strengthen the Congress, the premier political organisation fighting against Imperialism.

A batch of twenty women volunteers returned after touring East Khandesh. They also participated walking on foot in carrying the Congress message to the remotest villages.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE

The Director of Telegraphs, Bombay Presidency and Mr. West Engineer, Divisional Telegraphs, Poona had a conference with the officials of the Reception Committee regarding telegraphic arrangment in Tilak Nagar. An independent telegraph office will be functioning at Tilak Nagar latest from December 1.

VOLUNTEERS' CAMP

The opening of the volunteers camp will take place to-morrow. Mr. Bhagwat of Poona, Camp Commandant arrived this morning. Two hundred labourers are busy on the fields erecting huts. Crops were moved down and the grounds prepared for construction work. Labourers' gangs are pouring in and asking for work and petty contracts.

ROOSEVELT LANDSLIDE PREDICTED

NEW YORK, October 31.

Much speculation is brewing as to whether President Roosevelt may not have a stirring announcement to make concerning N.R.A. in his last minute speech here today. Mr. Hoover speaking at Denver declared that while he was President he rejected most of President Roosevelt's schemes because they would delay recovery.

General Johnson ex-Administrator of the N.R.A. in a speech at Oklahoma predicted another Roosevelt landslide and doubted whether Landon would carry the six States.—Reuter.

NEW SUPER TRANS-ATLANTIC SERVICE

U. S. To Build Cabinliners Carrying 10,000 Passengers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

The talk of a new super Trans-Atlantic Service is evident from the following informal proposal submitted to the Maritime Commission to build two cabinliners each of 100,000 tons gross, with a speed of 34 knots and capable of carrying 10,000 passengers. The building costs would be 50,000,000 dollars each.—Reuter.

C. P. CONGRESS CANDIDATES

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 31.

The Secretary of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board, has issued the following statement:—

"A meeting of the Mahakoshal Parliamentary Committee was held at Damoh on 29th October. As the President had extended the date of sending applications and pledges by Congressmen upto 31st October, it was decided to call another meeting on the 7th November to select Congress candidates. It was further decided that, in the meanwhile, Seth Govind Das, Pt. Makhanlal Chaturvedi and Pt. Ravi Shanker Shukla should tour in the Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Chattiagarh divisions respectively, and recommend to the next meeting of the Parliamentary Committee the best candidate in each constituency. In this task they will be assisted by Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, M.L.A., Pt. Durga Shanker Mehta and Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra respectively."—United Press.

STOP PRESS

QUEEN MARY'S HEALTH.

LONDON, October 31.

Queen Mary is confined to her room in Marlborough House, with cold, which is not regarded serious. —Reuter.

GENL. JAFAR PASHA SHOT DEAD

CAIRO, October 31.

General Jafar Pasha Elaskari, it is understood, has been shot dead in Baghdad. He was the "Strong Man of Iraq." He was Defence Minister in the late Cabinet, and principal opponent of the new regime. He had been reported to have gone into hiding after the *coup d'etat*.—Reuter.

SCOTLAND BEAT IRELAND.

LONDON, October 31.

At Belfast, in Football International, Scotland beat Ireland, by three goals to one.—Reuter.

EX-MINISTERS LEAVE IRAQ

BAGHDAD, October 31.

It is officially announced that ex-Ministers Yassin Pasha, Rashid Ali and Nuri as Said have left Iraq "in public interest." It is believed that they have gone to Syria.

Damascus.—Yassin Pasha has arrived here *en route* to Beyrouth.—Reuter.

JAWAHARLAL'S CALCUTTA VISIT

Arrangements For Fitting Reception

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

A crowded programme has been arranged for the forthcoming visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The B. P. C. C., in collaboration with students, women and labour organisations, are arranging to accord the Congress President a fitting reception, as the visit is considered to be most important in Congress circles for more than one reason.

The Pandit is expected to attend a meeting of the Provincial Congress on November 6, when the recent resolution of the B. P. C. C. on communal award will be discussed. Pandit Nehru leaves Calcutta on November 9, after addressing a number of meetings in Calcutta and in the suburban districts.—A. P.

"SHAB-E-BARAT" FESTIVAL

The "Shab-e-Barat" festival of the Muslims this year was celebrated with great solemnity and thousands of devout Muslims visited the cemetery on Queen's Road and offered their prayers.

A large concourse of Muslims also gathered at the Islam Gymkhana grounds and celebrated the festival with a display of fireworks.

The mosques in the city were fully illuminated and prayers were offered right through the night.

The police had made excellent bandobust and there was complete peace and harmony.

ELIMINATING CORRUPT PRACTICES

NAGPUR, Oct. 31.

A Bill authorising police officials to arrest without warrant person or persons suspected of or charged with offence of bribery at elections and dispensing with the provisions of section 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code requiring previous sanction of the local Government will be introduced at the forthcoming (last) session of the Central Provinces Legislative Council by the Home Member.

In the course of the statement of Objects and Reasons, the Home Member, says that the existing procedure involves delay which is mainly responsible for the failure of prosecutions and that one of the ways to check the evil is to make the offence cognizable.

The latest issue of the C. P. Gazette announces the Governor-General's assent to the Bill making the offence of personation at the elections cognizable.—United Press.

Richest of its kind in Purity, Fragrance and Durability

BENGAL CHEMICAL : : CALCUTTA

Bombay Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY PRINCESS ST.

World's News From Across The Seas

(Continued from page 18)

book it would be necessary to list 250,000 words (the normal man's vocabulary), while a technical work would draw anything up to 80,000 different words.

Oxford Liberalism

The first number of "The Oxford Guardian" is now available. With it is incorporated "The Rampant Liberal." It is the mouthpiece of Liberalism at Oxford University.

Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Archibald Sinclair give the paper their blessing. It is published under the auspices of the Oxford University Liberal Club,—a club, which, according to "the "Guardian," has paid a compliment to Sir Archibald.

It explains that while most people join the club from motives of high minded endeavour, some do so because they like the club tie: "The design is surrealist, and represents a vigorous young phoenix (bearing a strong facial resemblance to Sir Archibald Sinclair) rising triumphantly from a heap of Ashes. The result is worked out tastefully in blue and gold and is worn by all the best people in Oxford."

Bennett As Businessman

Arnold Bennett's carefulness in business matters is well illustrated in a story told by Mr. Clifford Bax in his "Ideas and People," which appeared last week.

The author was dining with Bennett, and over the liqueurs asked his host what terms he ought to expect for a play of his that was to be performed in Denmark. "Just a moment," said Bennett, getting up. "I'll tell you exactly." He returned with an account book in which entered the receipts of each performance of any Bennett play in any country. Looking up the Denmark section, he worked out the average takings. "There," he said, "that's what you ought to demand."

When Mr. Bax suggested that Bennett's name might procure him better terms, he answered, "Not at all, my dear boy. In Denmark Bax and Bennett mean exactly the same thing."

"Bennett is really a most curious chap," was Sir Nigel Playfair's comment to Mr. Bax after a board meeting at the Lyric, Hammersmith. "No sooner had he sat down than he demanded seven shillings for his expenses. . . . No sooner had we finished our business than I told him of one of our dressers here—an old woman who won't be able to work any more. Bennett wrote out a cheque for £25."

The Derby Lords

By exception, the name of the Aga Khan will not be at the top of the list of winning owners this season. In spite of the notorious uncertainty of the Turf, nothing can conceivably oust Lord Astor from the first place.

At the moment the Aga Khan is nearly £10,000 behind Lord Astor's total of £37,781. Lord Derby, another £4,000 away, lies third. By a statistical oddity Lord Derby has won 32 races, with 22 horses. His son, Lord Stanley, has won £10,515 with only two horses. Lord Stanley's "money spinner" has, of course, been his grand filly Quashed. She beat the American colt Omaha in the Ascot Gold Cup, and has won over £9,000 of Lord Stanley's total.

Omaha's owner, the American millionaire, Mr. William Woodward, in spite of his colt defeat in the Gold Cup, has won the considerable sum of £17,141. Apart from heading the winning owners, Lord Astor has the distinction of owning the winter favourite for the Derby in Early School. It is well to remember that the winter favourite is seldom first at Epsom the following June, and that Lord Astor has never yet won the Derby.

Death Of B. J. T. Bosanquet

Mr. B. J. T. Bosanquet, who died, on October 12, was a tall, quiet, muscular man whose fame as a bowler often obscures the fact that he was one of the greatest hitters in the history of cricket. His name, by the way, is pronounced Bose-an-kit, with the accent on the first syllable.

His invention of the googly arose from a game with a tennis ball, known as Twisti-Twosti. The object was to bounce the ball on a table so that your opponent sitting opposite in a chair could not catch it. He succeeded in mystifying the other player by making the ball turn right or left with apparently the same spin.

At Oxford he carried the thing a step father by practising at the nets. As a joke he was allowed to mystify visiting star batsmen. His length and direction were so erratic that no one dreamed of allowing him to bowl googlies in a match.

The googly's first public recognition came in 1900, when Bosanquet, then played solely for his batting, bowled a Leicestershire batsman at Lord's with a ball that bounced four times. By 1903 he had progressed to the point where he removed the great Trumper's middle stump. The next year he was the most dangerous all-rounder in England. In 1905 he took 11 wickets in one match against Sussex, and made 100 in each innings—still a record. After 1905 his hand lost its cunning. As a bowler he vanished more mysteriously than he rose. In later years he bowled orthodox, medium-fast stuff in village cricket.

The Immortal Houlihan

The Oxford Dictionary credits a certain English newspaper with the invention of the word 'hooliganism,' now justly used to describe latest East End manifestations.

The word immortalises one Houlihan, an Irishman resident in Southwark towards the end of the last century. The Houlihan family were noted for feats of ruffianism at a time when London street gangs were exulting in the tactics of modern Fascism (though they never descended to persecutions of the Jews).

Oxford Dictionary quotes the "Daily News" of July 26, 1898, as the first user of Houlihan as an adjective in the sentence: "It is no wonder that Houlihan gangs were bred in these vile by-ways."

Sampling The Vintage

On the direction of Lord Hewart, Lord Chief Justice of England, the jury of 12 M.P.'s who paid a visit to Rheims to investigate the champagne vintage brought in a verdict for the champagne growers, with unlimited damages for themselves.

The Lord Chief Justice offered to exempt the jury from further service for a period of 10 years. This offer was indignantly—indeed, truculently—refused.

The party, which was organised by Sir Charles Petrie, and Mr. Lawrence Venn, numbered 22 legislators in all. It was mainly concerned with visiting the vineyards and sampling the 1928 vintage. Curiosities included two 1911's of a brilliance which belied their age. At the dinner on Saturday, October 10, M. de Marchandeau, the mayor and ex-Minister of the Interior, welcomed the guests. Lord Hewart replied.

Each made a speech that was one of the finest examples of his nation's post-prandial oratory. M. de Marchandeau spoke in French. Lord Hewart had a brief interlude in the same language, which brought the house down. The final entertainment was a lunch 168 feet below the surface in the chalk caves excavated by Julius Caesar, which now serve as storing vaults for the champagne. The change in temperature and atmospheric pressure on coming to the surface produced some startling effects of the legislators.

The journey home was made in a "Micheline" as the French call their pneumatic-tyred trains, at what Shakespeare would have described as "an imagined speed." The party reached London at 11 o'clock on the following day.

Paris Hotel Strike

During the week-end a friend paid a visit to Paris. Arriving at his hotel at about 9-30 in the night, he was shown to his room by a boot-boy. He rang for the chambermaid. After an interval the boot-boy answered the bell.

He rang for the floor-waiter. After a longer interval the boot-boy arrived again. The friend put through an outside telephone call. The boot-boy got him his numoer. Our friend began to realise that the hotel, apart from himself and the boot-boy, seemed oddly empty.

Feeling rather like Rip Van Winkle, he rang for the valet. The arrival of the boot-boy confirmed his suspicions. He was, he said, the only servant in the hotel.

Since the strike of the waiters, etc., the staff had refused to work after 8 p.m. The proprietor could not afford to engage duplicate night staff. So the boot-boy did solitary duty until the rest came back to work in the morning. The largest hotels, which can afford double staffs, are not affected in this way.

John Henry Lewis, the world cruiser-weight boxing champion, who is to meet Len Harvey in a fight for the title at Wembley on November 9, receiving massage at the hands of his trainer, Larry Amadee.

Goering In Vienna

General Goering had two hours to spare in Vienna on his way to Budapest to attend the funeral of Dr. Goembles

This was his first visit to the Austrian capital and it is reported that he spent most of it sampling the pastries in Dehmel's famous shop in the Kaerntnerstrasse. Dehmel's, once the resort of kings, princes, and archdukes, is still one of Vienna's most fashionable afternoon rendezvous. General Goering spent so much time there that he cut out the second part of his programme, a visit to the Museum of the History of Art, where the Golden Fleece, the Garter of the Austrian Emperor, is to be seen. The General has always shown the greatest interest in the celebrated order. Viennese wits are saying that he would gladly annex Austria for the sake of adding this otherwise inaccessible decoration to his collection.

A Nazi Ban

For indulging in what would seem, to the foreign reader, mild and harmless fun at the expense of the Nazi regime, the popular periodical "Der Querschiitt" of Berlin has been banned by Dr. Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, and an action is being brought against the editor. The offence is a glossary of new definitions of common words, including:

Absurd: Hoping for better times.

Character: An obstacle to a career.

Serial: The part of a newspaper which is still read.

Finance: A cross-word puzzle for the State.

Hocus-pocus: See politics.

Ideals: A toy for grown-up children.

Journalism: Tight-rope walking between the lines.

Optimist: An incurable.

Politics: Modern term for black magic.

Univerailty: Exercise ground for future high officials of State.

Dr. Goebbels describes this as a "collection of malicious and pseudo-intellectual, at times even disloyal, aberrations."

Lessons In Humour

The German military authorities have discovered that one of the most useful assets of the British soldier in war his sense of humour. As this is a weak poin in the average German recruit's

(Continued on page 51)

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

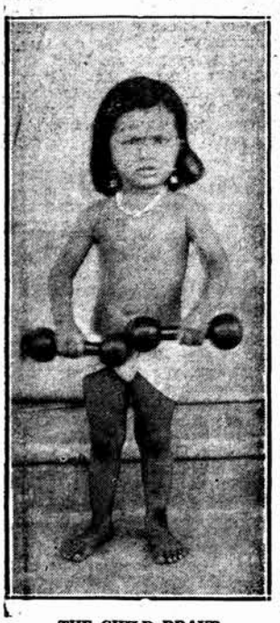
INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO: EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Just as you will be reading this, the Bombay party of boys and girls and the workers of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-Children's Association will be in a boat, having left the shores of this place and sailing towards Karachi. We shall be in the midst of sea for practically two and a half days—nice voyage it will be.

After seeing Karachi, one of the best sea and air ports, we shall be proceeding to Sukkur to see the Barrage—a modern miracle, as it



THE CHILD BRAVE.

is called. And from there we shall go to Larkana—the Garden of Sind, whence we shall be bound for Mohan-jo-Daro to have an idea of the ancient civilisation of India.

Then, we shall go to Hyderabad arriving there on the 8th instant morning, just in time to join in the programme of the All-India Children's Gathering, which shall begin its proceedings on that day. I cannot say just at the time of writing what programme has been prepared for us, but I am sure it will be a very interesting one.

The Gathering, as you know, will last for three days. And after that our party will be back to Karachi to catch a steamer for returning to Bombay. This, in short, will be the routine of our tour. I intend sending you the full account of our journey from place to place if I get time, but if that is not possible,—well, I shall fill up these columns with all that information on my coming back here.

Yes, the party will be back here on the 13th November, but I shall not return so soon. In Sind, our Branches are spread up in every village and town practically. And, when I am getting a chance to go there, I think I should visit all places if possible—or some at least that I can do easily.

The trip will be a very enjoyable one, you will agree. And I am sure you will be with us in thought everywhere. Don't forget the nice idea I gave you last week: Just write out a message of loving greetings to all your sisters and brothers that will gather there and post it to them as soon as possible C/o Dada—"Gulistan", Hyderabad (Sind). It shall reach them safe, and it shall be so happily received.

For writing to me however, the address will remain the same,—i.e. Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay. I am giving a prize competition in this issue and its result will be announced only after one month. Similarly, all your enquiries will be attended to as usual all right, but with a little irregularity for which you will kindly excuse me.

SONG OF SUNSHINE.

There is a little poem which teaches us that, however dull things may seem to us, with the many good friendships which we have we can always find a ray of sunshine on the dullest days.

While we've life and friendships new,
How can care destroy us?
While we've strength our task to do,
Why should doubts annoy us?
You and I have laughed before,
We may laugh tomorrow;
Why should we with frowns deplore,
Troubles we must borrow?
'Tis not written all the year
Summer days are sunny,
There are countless pleasures here
Never bought with money.
Life is more than gold or fame,
It is countless small things.
Who a few good friends can claim,
Has the best of all things.

ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERING.

The All-India Children's Gathering will take place in Hyderabad (Sind) on the 8th, 9th and 10th Nov. 1336, Sjt. Gjubhai Badheka of Shri Dakshnamurti Bal Mandir, presiding.

Members, Companions and Associates of the All-India Children's Association Balkan ji Bari are cordially invited to attend.

Children between the ages of 6 and 12, not belonging to the above organization may also come as delegates in groups under responsible guardians.

Proper arrangements for free board and lodging have been made. The girls will be put up in Kundanmal Girls' High School and the boys in Shakti High School nearby. Only vegetarian food will be provided.

The delegate fee for the whole session will be as follows:—

For Children under 12 Re. 1-0-0.

For those between 12 and 16 Rs. 1-8-0.

For guardians and workers, i.e., Associates Rs. 2-0-0.

Railway concession will be

THE BRAVE CHILD.

granted for groups of four children under twelve with one guardian and groups of fifteen over twelve with one guardian.

There will be an Exhibition of Hand-work by and for Children and all groups are requested to send or bring with themselves Exhibits as under:—

(a) Paper-Cutting.
(b) Clay modelling.
(c) Embroidery and Knitting.
(d) Basket making or wicker-work.
(e) Drawing and Painting.
(f) Fret-work.
(g) Bead-work.
(h) Handwriting (Sindhi, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi and English.)
(i) Doli making and Dressing.
(j) Spinning and weaving.
(k) Other Fancy articles coming under handwork.

The work may be done by children or teachers and elders. Prizes will be awarded to the work of Children under twelve years of age and Certificates to Schools and Children above twelve.

The D.P.I. (Sind) has kindly granted permission to all Government and aided school children to attend the Gathering.

The weather in Hyderabad will be rather chilly in November, hence delegates are advised to provide themselves with fairly warm bedding and clothing.

An attractive programme has been arranged for the children. It will consist of Variety Entertainments, a Cinema show, an Excursion, Sports, a ride round the city and Priti-Bhojan (Feast of Love).

Delegates should be prepared to contribute items for the Variety Entertainments to be held on the second day and prizes will be awarded to those who excel in instrumental and vocal music, dancing and elocution.

MOTHER'S KISSES.
(Sent by B. J. Munshi).

"BHAU-BEEJ."

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

HER BURDEN.

There was once a woman tolling along a very straight road. She walked slowly and every now and then would stop to take off the heavy bundle which was fastened to her back to rest awhile.

She kicked against the bundle that was lying at her feet, then stared discontentedly at a seagull which flew overhead. She felt

LIGHT-HOUSE.
(Drawn by T. R. D. Rao).

angry at the bird being able to fly while she herself had to walk.

How monotonous the walk, seemed for the woman could see nothing but a long straight road ahead. However, she again fixed her bundle on her back and went on again.

She gazed in front of her without seeing anything. Indeed she was so lost in her own thoughts that she didn't even notice the bend in the road, till all at once she stood amazed, for she saw before her a large wooden door. She tossed her burden from her back and it hit against the door, pushing it open slightly. There inside stood a beautiful lady, dressed in white. She had lovely fair hair and a face which showed kindness. She smiled at the woman outside and said: "Would you like to come in. I wonder if I can do anything for you?"

But the woman only frowned, for this beautiful lady resembled the seagull, she was fair to look upon and had no burden to bear. At last, the woman replied "I don't think you can help me, I'm so tired of my burden, its so uncomfortable.'

Immediately the lady replied "Oh, is that your only trouble, well come inside. Under that tree yonder there are a number of parcels, leave your load behind and take whichever one of those you care to choose."

Well, this was good news for the woman, but when she got to the tree she had no idea which to take, for there were bundles of all sizes, small, medium and big. She thought she would choose a fairly small one, so picking on what looked to be an easy task away she went. She hadn't gone far, however, when the load began to slip off and she had to continually hoist it up on to her shoulder again. This exhausted her, arms ached, yes, she ached everywhere, so she decided to return and ask permission to change the package. Three times she started and returned, but on the third, she decided to take her own lead, for that certainly was the easiest.

Now can you see the lesson behind this? Yes, I suppose you can quite easily. It tells us not to be dissatified with our lot. Some of the loads we have to bear may be heavier than others, but usually it has its advantages, and we are never allowed to carry more than we can bear, are we, my dear sisters and brothers!

ANOTHER BREAK-DOWN!

It was a dark and stormy night and for a long time old Garge waited for the village 'bus to take him home. At last a pair of headlights slowly approached him and without waiting for the 'bus to stop old Garge scrambled aboard. Then he got a shock. There was nobody else in the 'bus—not even a driver!

"Goodness! That's queer!" gasped old Garge, too scared to move.

At last the 'bus stopped and the conductor appeared.

"Hey! What he doing in there?" he cried.

"Hush! This be a phantom 'bus!" gasped old Garge.

'Don't be silly"! growled the conductor. "Me and my mate have been a-pushing it for the last four miles!"

The All-India Children's Gathering and Exhibition will be held at Hyderabad (Sind), from 8th to 10th November; Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

MAGIC MATCHSTICKS.

Make a wand with paper or thin cardboard, and in one end of the tube fix a small lump of sugar so that it projects a little. Into the other end press a small piece of white soap.

Then try, this trick. Place some wooden matches in a bowl of water. When the end containing the sugar is dipped in the water near the matches these will move towards the tubes.

If the end containing the soap is put into the water the matches will move away. When showing the trick before your friends, reverse the tube fairly quickly and they will be puzzled by the sudden change in the movement of the matches

A HARMLESS TOY

Do you know how to make a dagger out of a large pocket handkerchief? Fold the handkerchief in the form of a double triangle. Hold the centre of the fold in your teeth, and take the left and right in your left and right hands. Pull the two points behind, cross them at the back and bring them to the front again and tie in a knot. Take the small centre point in your hand and the remaining part will look like a dagger.

ARE THESE REAL BABIES OR MERE DOLLS?

TRADE WINDS

It is difficult to understand why wind can start and stop so suddenly but men of science tell us they start in this way. Hot air always rises and expands. Cold air contracts. The hot sun drinks up moisture from the ocean. Cooler currents are always rushing to take the place of the hotter ones. On the Atlantic there is a constant current of wind blowing towards the Equator. These are known as trade winds and they make it much easier to fly from America to England than from England to America, as in the latter case one would be flying against the prevailing air current. Aviators know most about the sportive wind, for up in the high air there are different pockets of pressure and enough draughts to keep the sky perpetually on the move.

PRIZE COMPETITION

The best finished sketches of the funny man asked for in the last prize competition were sent by Sis. Kashi Dighe and Bro. Visvanath Bapat, to each of whom Rupees Two only have been awarded.

Also "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" will be despatched for one year as a prize to sisters Armaiti Cama and Lucy DeMello and Brothers Mohammad Ishaq and Jagdish Sharma. We shall be thankful to all if they kindly own acknowledgement of the prizes which have been despatched to them by now.

This time I am giving you to solve a very easy

MYSTERY

My half it is three,
My half it is nought,
Therefore nothing is three,
And three must be nought.
Now, please, unriddle
And explain it to me,
For a riddle it is,
What this object can be.
How three can be nothing,
And nothing be three?
But if you will not,
It is nothing to me!

Write your answer on a postcard and send it to Dada—"Gulistan." Khar, Bombay, within a fortnight. All boys and girls studying upto Matric can take part in this competition. Only those who are enrolled in the Children's Association must mention their Certificate Number, and the others should enclose a one anna stamp as entry fee. Also you must mention your age, class of studies and full address clearly.

Boys and girls of the same household, class or neighbourhood can send their entries all together under one cover, but written on separate slips. Prizes will be awarded as usual.

CHILDREN'S BROTHERHOOD

In this great brotherhood, Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, children under 12 years can join as Members. Boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become Companions.

Elders also wishing to be helpful to the Association can be enrolled as either Associates or Patrons. No distinction of caste, creed, colour or sex is observed. And the nominal fees are to be paid up only once for all.

Please send for full particulars and the enrolment forms, stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

Kindly address all communications in connection with this Corner and the Children's Association, directly to the following address:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Children of Khar Balkan-ji-Bari, Branch of the All-India Children's Association, in their various moods of play and pleasure.

Sport From All Quarters

BOMBAY CRICKET FEATS

J. Patel, S. Colah And V. Merchant Score Centuries In Trial Matches

Vinoo for Jamnagar XII vs. Jal Wadia's XII (not out) .. 77
J. Patel for Jal Wadia's XII vs. Jamnagar XII (not out) 104
C. Mehta for Hindu Representative XI vs. Bombay Gym. 53
S. Seth for Hindu Representative XI vs. Bombay Gym. (not out) 74
R. Summerhayes for Bombay Gym. vs. The Hindu Rep. XI 62
D. Deodhar for Maharashtra Cricket Assn. vs. Dr. Kanga's XI 62
D. Doctor for Maharashtra C.A. vs. Dr. Kanga's XI 92
S. Colah for Dr. Kanga's XI vs. Maharashtra C. A. (retired) 100
N. Marshall for Dr. Kanga's XI vs. Maharashtra C. A. (retd.) 63
J. Patel for Dr. Kanga's XI vs. Maharashtra C.A. 74
K. Tarapore for Elphinstone C.C. vs. Jamnagar 57
H. Mistry for Elph. C.C. vs. Jamnagar 91
V. Merchant for Jamnagar vs. Elphinstone C.C. 129
F. Kapadia for Shapur Spencer XI vs. Islam Gymkhana 52
D. Windle for Bombay Gym. "B" vs. W. H. Brady & Co.'s Cricket XI 97
E. Wadia for W. H. Brady and Co.'s Cricket XI vs. Bombay Gym. "B" 68
J. Dalvi for Hindu Rep. XI vs. Jamnagar (not out) 81
V. Merchant for Jamnagar vs. Hindu Rep. XI 57
K. Indravijaysinhji for Jamnagar against Hindu Rep. XI. (not out) 50

BOXING BRIEFS

Jackie Brown, the ex-Fly-Weight Champion of the World, got through the eliminating Bantam Championship bout with Len Hampston, recently at Manchester.

Jack Hyams, who hopes soon to meet McAvoy for the Middle-Weight title, drew with Nat Franko, a good honest plodder.

George Daly after putting up a gallant show, against Dave McCleave, the former holder of the British Welter-Weight title, lost on points.

Eddie Phillips, knocked out, Louis Wenstenraed of Belgium, in the second round.

SCIENTIFIC BOXING: THE BEST SPORT

Rev. D. Walters, Principal of the Christ Church European Middle School, Madras, in the course of his lecture on October 22, at the Y. M. C. A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, under the auspices of the Boxing Instructors' Course, observed:—

"Without fear of sensible contradiction, we may hold that for the development of body and mind of the harmony of the senses and reflexes, boxing is among the best of sports. It is no longer a brutish battering game but a scientific art worthy of our support as members of the human race."

Plans Proposed For The 1940 Olympic Games By The Invitation Committee

Although no concrete plans for holding the XIIth Olympic Games in Tokyo in 1940 have yet been made, the Municipal authorities as well as the Japanese Amateur Athletic Association are to form definite plans within the next few months.

Thorough studies of every phase of the games and facilities for handling the immense crowds expected to gather at Tokyo for the Olympics have to be made before drafting any concrete scheme. Thus it is yet premature to announce the plans for holding the games in Tokyo four years later, but the tentative plans formulated by the XIIth Olympic Games Invitation Committee are as follows:—

1. Facilities:

The following facilities shall be prepared for holding the games in Japan:—

Olympic Stadium:
Track and field events, gymnastics jumping competition.

(The present stadium in the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden shall be reconstructed and enlarged to accommodate about 1.20.000 people).

Swimming Stadium:
Swimming races, diving, water polo.

(The present swimming stadium in the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden shall be enlarged, and the grand-stands reconstructed to seat about 30,000 people.)

Football And Cycling Stadium:
Hockey, football, Rugby-football, cycling.

(The stadium shall be made at Minami-cho, Aoyama, with a capacity of taking care of 50,000 spectators.)

Equestrian Stadium:
Equestrian events, jumping competition.

(The riding course now being planned at Setagaya shall be improved.)

Rifle Range:
Rifle shooting.

(The Army Range at Toyamagahara shall be used.)

Rowing Course:
Boat races.

(The course shall be newly laid in the canal near Todamura.)

Yachting Course:
Yacht races.

(The yacht harbour and yacht houses shall be constructed on the shore of Honmoku, Yokohama.)

Olympic Auditorium and Women Housing:
Boxing, fencing, weight-lifting, gymnastics.

(First Arena: The Athletic Hall now being planned by the Japan Amateur Athletic Association shall be enlarged, and rooms for women athlets be added.)

Auditorium:
Wrestling basket-ball, Japanese Sumo.

(Second Arena: The Sumo Arena in the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden shall be reconstructed, and roofed stands accommodating about 10,000 persons be erected.)

Tennis Court:
Tennis matches.

(The court shall be laid near the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden.)

Embu-Kan:
Japanese fencing, Jujitsu, archery, halberd.

(The hall shall be erected in the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden on a land near the Constitution Memorial Hall.)

Art Exhibition:
Painting, sculpture, architecture, music.

(The Hibiya Municipal Auditorium, Nippon Seinen-kan, and Tokyo Prefectural Art Gallery shall be used.)

Winter Sports Arena:
Skiing, skating, ice-hockey, bob-sleighing.

(At Sapporo, Hokkaido.)

(Continued at the foot of next column).

(Continued from previous column).

Olympic Village:
(With practice grounds). Hotel for athletes.

(Olympic Village accommodating about 2,000 athletes shall be erected in a locality west or north of the centre of Tokyo, within 30 minutes by car.)

Baseball Grounds:
Baseball games, Opening ceremony.

(The present baseball grounds in the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden shall be used.)

TENNIS TOUR OF AUSTRALIA CANCELLED

Proposal To Send Team Of Young Indians To Europe

Mr. L. Brooke-Edwards, Honorary Secretary of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, has issued the following statement:—

"It has been decided that the proposed trip to Australia be cancelled in view of the fact that the Australian Association is unable to meet any of the expenses of our players and that the trip would, therefore, cost as much, if not more, than a trip to Europe.

"It will be proposed at the next annual general meeting of the Association, which will be held in Calcutta at the South Club on December 28 and 29, that a team of young players be sent to Europe to gain experience and that they be entered in the Davis Cup.

Mr. L. Brooke-Edwards will also put forward a scheme for the sending to Europe of three or four Indian players who wish to become professionals to be trained as coaches. It will be far more satisfactory in many ways to have such coaches, provided that they can be properly trained so as to become really good teachers.

Members of South African Women's Hockey Team, heavily laden with mascots, sail from Southampton on "Queen Mary" to compete in International Hockey Tournament, in Philadelphia.

(For other Sporting News: See Page 51).

CRICKET COACHES FOR INDIA

Scaife And Bromley Arrive In Bombay And Play For Bombay Gym.

The Australian cricketers J. A. Scaife and E. H. Bromley, who arrived in Bombay, recently and played for the Bombay Gymkhana "A" team against the Hindu Representative XI, has been engaged as cricket coaches by the Maharaja of Patiala during the cold weather:

Scaife belongs to Victoria. He is a sparkling batsman and a first-class fielder at cover-point. He gained his place in the Victoria Sheffield team when only seventeen, but although showing great promise with his batting, has yet to appear for his county. Scaife is 27 years old.

E. H. Bromley also belongs to Victoria and toured England with the Australian side under Woodfull in 1934. A left hand all-rounder, he has had a rapid rise to cricket prominence for it was only in 1931 that he made his first appearance in big cricket. He played his initial Sheffield Shield match for Victoria against New South Wales in December 1932 and two months later was chosen for Australia against England in the fourth Test at Brisbane. He is 23 years of age.

ANGLING RECORDS

Fifty-three teams, comprising 636 individual anglers, competed for the English angling championship on the River Thurne, at Potter Heigham, Norfolk, recently.

All previous records were smashed, for the aggregate weight caught was 1,589lb. 2 ounces 2 drams, the previous best being 1,017lb. 9 ounces, 8 drams in the River Soar at Kegworth, in 1930.

Lincoln, won and created two new records, returning the heaviest team weight of 74lb. 5 ounces, 15 drams, and are the only team to win in successive years.

Doncaster was second with 63lb., 13 ounces, 6 drams, and Worksop third with 58lb., 3 ounces, 4 drams.

The individual winner was A. E. Bryant (Buckingham) with a record weight of 35lb., 1 ounce. R. Cock (Peterborough) was second with 14lb., 2 ounces, 8 drams, and S. Bates, (Doncaster) third with 13lb., 6 ounces, 12 drams.

CALCUTTA SWIMMING ASSOCIATION

The National Swimming Association of Calcutta has received a letter from Dr. Leo Dolnath, Honorary Secretary of the Federation, International de Natation Amateur, Budapest, confirming a previous telegram, and stating that the Congress of F.I.N.A. held on August 7 in Berlin, definitely affiliated the National Swimming Association on behalf of India.

At the Congress Mr. G. D. Sondhi presented the case of the Indian Olympic Association and Mr. P. Gupta that of the National Swimming Association of Calcutta.

It is now understood that a body controlling swimming in India, the N.S.A. will now seek affiliation with the International Olympic body.

Maulana M. A. Kazmi, President of the All-India Ahrar Conference, which met at Lahore, last week was taken through the streets of the city in a procession accompanied by thousands of Ahrar volunteers. Photo shows the guard of honour with drawn swords, hatchets and flags in hand.

WAR CAN NEVER BE RIGHT

Bunny Austin Challenges Archbishop

A challenge to the Archbishop of York was made in London last night by H. W. Austin, the British Davis Cup player.

It was difficult to agree with the Archbishop that at times war could be right, he said.

"I cannot see how we can bomb a defenceless town or stick a bayonet into a man with love in our hearts," said Mr. Austin.

"If we believe that God is Love —and that is the foundation of religion—I cannot see that at any time we can look up war as being right."

ICE HOCKEY VISITORS

Sixteen Canadian ice-hockey players who will figure in two teams Wembley Lions and Wembley Monarchs—reached Southampton recently. They include Jack Wilkinson, captain of the Monarchs, and Roy Musgrove, the Lions goal-minder, who is the only defence player in first-class ice-hockey to wear spectacles.

There was one absentee, A. Sinclair, who was in this country last year. He married shortly before the boat sailed and arrived at the quayside with his wife only to find that the boat had left. Their luggage and passport were on board, and later they sailed in the "Duchess of Atholl" for Liverpool.

WHAT IS PERRY GOING TO DO?

An intimate friend of F.J. Perry, who was beaten by Donald Budge in the final of the Pacific South West Tennis Championships, says the English and U.S. champion is not turning professional.

Perry's plans are indefinite, said the friend. He was expected to fly from Vancouver to San Francisco to participate in the later stages of the Pacific Coast Championships at Berkeley. But he has now notified the officials that he is cancelling that arrangement.

WORLD'S NEWS FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from page 47)

make-up, classes are now being held in the German army for instruction in humour.

In one centre Bairnsfather's war-time drawings are hung up on the wall, with elaborate explanations appended as to the point of each joke. Of course, the series includes the picture in which Bert, pointing to a house ravaged by shell-fire, asks Old Bill, "What made that 'ole?" and Bill replies, "Mice." The German "explanation" is that the hole was not really made by mice, but its attribution to an obviously impossible cause by arousing mirth, distracts attention from the terror-making effects of the real cause hostile shell-fire.

America's Modern Gipsies

A friend staying in Washington tells us of a sudden and enormous demand for motor-trailers which has sprung up there. Factories, he says, are months behind with deliveries.

The trailors are helping the tourist camps. This form of life on wheels enables the traveller to escape taxation. The plan is to go south in the winter and north in the summer, lifting a chicken or a water melon when nobody is looking—living on the country, in military terms. Fruit and vegetables are very cheap, this winter in Florida. Besides escaping property tax and community responsibilities, the modern gipsies can stay, for a few dollars a week, in trailer villages in the south. At these settlements running water, electricity and a swimming pool are provided.

Pooling Colonial Experience

The International Colonial Institute, which has been holding its conference in London, is probably better known to the public in Belgium than in any of the other six countries which supply its membership.

It has its permanent headquarters in Brussels, but is conferences are peripatetic, meeting by turns in London, Paris, Rome, The Hague, Washington and Lisbon, as well as in the Belgian capital. These conferences are generally held biennially, but it is more than three years since the last, which met at Lisbon in April, 1933. Representatives of the seven Colonial Powers discuss methods of administration and pool their experience of native problems. In between its meetings the Institute quietly pursues the academic task of collecting and publishing in English and French, texts of all legislation affecting colonial interests.

* * * *

TRAFFIC HOLD-UP.

Conductor, (after a 20-minute traffic hold-up): Fares, please, or perhaps I should say Rents, please."

TEXAS DRAWL GAUGED

Dallas.—It takes more time for a Texan to say "Jack Robinson" than it does a native of New York or Michigan, officials of the Ford Exposition building at the Texas Centennial announced.

The officials determined this by a test. When preliminary plans were made for showing the 15 major exhibits in the Ford building, a cycle of lectures requiring one hour and 30 minutes to deliver was written.

Speaking English as it is spoken in Detroit, a lecture could make the complete conversational tour in exactly 90 minutes.

But in Dallas, where the Texan drawl rules, it was discovered that it required one hour and 43 minutes to make the cycle. Eighteen minutes had been lost along the vocal highway.

TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

PREVENTION OF BODILY ILLS

By A Return To Natural Diet

Not many centuries ago, men who dared to disagree with the acknowledged authorities ran a grave risk of being executed as heretics, or of suffering torture and imprisonment. The laws of religion and of science were laid down with no uncertain voice, and it was danegrous to hold unorthodox views, or at least, to speak them aloud.

In this comparatively enlightened age, even the authorities themselves admit that they have no monopoly of wisdom. Eminent physicians for instance, though they may continue to follow the methods in which they were trained, and to believe in them, do not pretend that those methods are infallible. They retain an open mind, examine carefully the evidence in favour of various systems for the prevention and cure of disease, and in some cases are converted to new ideas, modifying their own treatment of patients in accordance with them.

During the last few years, increasing numbers of progressive medical men have been converted to the opinions put forward by the Fruitarians, and are convinced that the habit of flesh-eating is not only unnecessary, but is definitely the cause of many popular diseases, including Cancer and Appendicitis. For Cancer is, in most cases, the result of the decomposition of fleshfood in the Colon, through delayed elimination—the poisonous products being absorbed, and thus affecting the blood-stream until abnormal cellular metabolism is established. This produces cancerous disease. In Appendicitis, the same toxic process takes place in the caecum when obstruction exists, but in this case, violent inflammation is so pronounced that surgical operation is often necessary to secure prompt evacuation of the foul poisonous matter. Those who avoid the use of such dangerous food may expect immunity from such grave maladies, provided their diet is wisely chosen. Sir William Arbuthnot Lane has publicly declared: "I am not going to die of Cancer: I am going to prevent it. What I intend to do, every man and woman can do, and 'should' do." The late Doctor Robert Bell (a great Cancer Specialist) proclaimed this same gospel of hope during the last thirty years of his life, as being the only effective remedy for the Cancer scourge.

MAN—A FRUITARIAN.

Naturalists and anatomists agree that man is naturally a fruit eating creature, differing from the carnivorous animals in his internal organs, his teeth, and his external appearance, but resembling very exactly the fruit-eating apes. Violation of the law of his nature brings in its train a host of diseases and minor ills, which can only be prevented or subdued by a return to the diet really suited to him, namely: cereals and nuts (and all their numerous products) fruits of all kinds, vegetables and dairy produce.

The Order of the Golden Age was founded forty years ago by Mr. Sidney H. Beard, who is still its president. It is one of the most important organisations associated with the Food-reform Movement, and has won the support of many well-known medical men, philanthropists, and scientists. The Order strives to promote a return to the natural diet, not only because the habit of flesh-eating causes an incalculable amount of illness and suffering, but because it is a brutal and cruel habit involving the unnecessary massacre of millions of animals. Civilised people, if they pause to think, must realise that they cannot eat "blood-stained" food with a clear conscience, since they are under the ethical obligation to be humane; the wholesale slaughter of animals, as it is carried out to-day in every town and city, could only be justified by absolute necessity.

Mr. Sidney H. Beard, Founder of the Order of the Golden Age.

Intemperance, and the many social evils which are caused by it, can also be prevented by a return to a natural and hygienic regimen, for the "drink crave" is a direct result of an inflammatory and over stimulating diet. Fruitarian drunkards are unknown, and it has been definitely proved that apparently hopeless cases of dipsomania can be cured when the patient is properly nourished upon pure, non-inflammatory food.

The Food-reform Movement is worthy of the consideration of all thinking people since it helps to solve some of the most serious problems of modern times, and to lessen not only disease, but cruelty and barbaric sentiment. It is, in fact, the clear duty of cultured men and women to investigate this subject with an open mind and to ask themselves why they continue the practice of eating meat. The old fallacy that meat-eating was necessary has been exploded long ago—and the arguments upon the other side are both interesting and wholly convincing.

Those who would like further and more detailed information concerning The Order of the Golden Age, its aims, and its numerous publications, should write direct to the headquarters, at 155 Brompton Road, London, S.W. The Movement is world-wide and there are already branches in South Africa and India, but there is always room for more workers and helpers. Its administrative, literary and other work is rendered gratuitously by all its members.

How To Avoid Cancer

There Is But One Cause Of This Fell Disease—That Is The Accumulation Of Poisons Through Bad Drainage Of The Body

Cancer is the great human menace, and it is increasing by leaps and bounds.

I shall not die of cancer. I am taking measures to prevent it. What I am doing any body can do. What I am doing everyoody should do if he would avoid the risk of death from a disease more terrible than tuberculosis, syphilis and a number of other awful diseases rolled into one.

Civilization has made cancer. What it has made it can destroy. We can be as free from cancer as are savages to whom the disease is apparently, nearly, if not quite, unknown. Savages become cancerous only when they come within the influence of civilization and wrong their bodies as we wrong ours.

A great flood of light has come upon cancer. We now know what causes it. It is not the bacillus that scientists have so long sought and not found. It is caused by poisons created in our bodies by the food we eat. I am speaking now, of course in a general way. A few cancers are caused by bruises, but it is a question of bruises would ever cause cancer if poisons had not first done their work to the tissue.

What causes poisons to accumulate in the body? Bad drainage. Nothing else. The body was never intended to be a travelling receptacle of perishable commodities, the waste products of which should be carried about 24 hours at a time. We were never built to bear the strain, and we are not bearing it. We are breaking out with cancer and a large number of other diseases all of which have the same origin. There is but one cause of disease and that cause is poison.

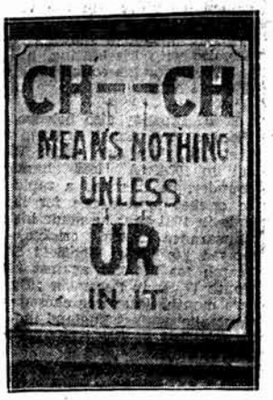
Elimination Of Poisons

We eat three times a day sometimes more. Our bodies should be cleared as often as we eat. Animals do not need to be told this. Savages do not need to be told this. But we need to be told. We eat frequently, expel infrequently, and poisons are produced by "putrefaction." The poisons enter the blood stream. Every part of the body is reached. Every part of the body suffers. The body fights back and dies hard—but it dies. It does not die the day the poison is introduced. It makes a losing fight for years. But eventually the break comes.

There is no way to account for what civilized human beings do to themselves except to realize the fact that they do not know what they are doing. We take disease for granted. We assume that it is the inescapable fate of man. Nothing could be further from the truth. The nature of man is to die as a clock stops—when it runs down. Death should come peacefully, at great age, and usually during sleep. Disease of any kind is certain proof that the body has been misused.

We are indicted by our ailments. Most of our ills we create for ourselves. Anybody can see that the house in which his cells live is drained. Whoever does not see to this invites all of the death and destruction that may come to him, because bad drainage in the human body is the cause of cancer and most of the other ills that afflict mankind. Remove this cause and we shall have destroyed most of the diseases.

Why does the body not adequately drain itself? The body was made alright. The matter lies with us. We have suddenly changed our methods of living. We call this change civilization. For a very long time, we were physically active. We did everything, perhaps, except to sit at desks,



Christ Church, Kensington, Liverpool, has launched a lively publicity campaign to attract bigger congregations. Above you see one of the posters used in the campaign.

ride in motor cars and eat white bread and other bad food. We hunted, we cleared forests, we attended flocks. Such activity and such caused good drainage.

We shall never begin at the beginning, in our fight against cancer, and eat the food of some of the lowly peoples of Asia but we may as well know what it is. It begins with bread made from course flour, ground between two stones by hand. With this bread are eaten raw vegetables. Your Asiatic gets his vitamins, which are so necessary to life and health, while they are in good condition. We destroy ours with heat. We think we need meat. An Asiatic can march all day on vegetables, and fight at evening. We should never eat any food that, when decayed, has an odour that is exceedingly offensive.

Cancer, is a filth disease. It is the last stage in a sequence of ailments brought about by bad drainage of the system. I am certain cancer never attacks a healthy organ. Tissue must first be weakened by poison before it will yield to this or any other malady.

There is so much proof that savage people have neither cancer nor any of the other diseases of civilization, and that their dietary habits are the cause of their immunity that one might fill a book with it. The world, in its search for the cause and cure of cancer has been on the wrong track.

'Cancer' can be prevented as can all other diseases that arise from the same cause. On these statements I am willing to stake whatever reputation I may have. Nobody need have cancer who is willing to take the trouble to avoid it. And he will feel better and enjoy life more all the time that he is taking the trouble. Incidentally he will live longer.—Sir Arbuthnot Lane in "Good Health."

"THE STRUGGLE BEGINS"

No one outside Germany is likely to guess the purpose of the Miniature poster which is reproduced here. It bears no identification other than the slogan: "The struggle begins."

It might be the jacket of a new novel or a poster for an "epic" film.

Actually, it is the dutiful Nazi's receipt for this year's donation to the Winter Relief Fund. Those who have paid are entitled to stick this adhesive poster on their doors.

The stern figure with his mackground of wintry landscape will

NAZI RECEIPT FOR WINTER CHARITY.

not, however, protect householders from the regular calls of collector after every "one-dish Sunday."

Cigarette cards propaganda: Picture taken from new series of German cards headed "German Colonies." Scene might be anywhere between Equator and Hollywood.

PAIN FIGHTERS

Hearing a woman crying in anguish while undergoing an operation, James Young Simpson, a Scottish medical student, vowed just a century ago to evolve painkilling anaesthetics. For years he experimented, testing volatile liquids at grave personal risk. Then, one evening in November, 1847, he retrieved a small bottle of chloroform from under some waste paper in his lumberroom. He poured it out into three tumblers, and with his colleagues, Dr. Keith and Dr Duncan, began the usual inhalation test.

Soon they grew gloriously hilarious their praises of the liquid's delicious "bouquet" waxing more and more unrestrained. Suddenly, crashing voices seemed to penetrate their ear drums. Then as if poleaxed, the three fell prostrate on the carpet. Upon recovery, Simpson was instantly impressed by his mental clarity "This beats ether", he murmured.

So a new surgical era was launched.

Previously surgeons tried to put their patients to sleep with hashish mandragora, opium, and other drugs. Another grim practice, designed to numb the senses, consisted of constructing the patient's carotid arteries. This process, if carried a shade too far, garrotted him. Sir Humphry Davy discovered in 1799 the stupefying power of nitrous oxide. But nearly fifty years passed before surgery enlisted its services. Then Dr Horace Wells after breathing it deeply, had an upper tooth painlessly extracted.

THE SCOOP.

(Continued from page 20)

the news from other neighbours in the locality must have come and not finding any clue, sent the corpse to the Coroner's Court and so the case must have ended.

But what happened to my father, I can't say, whether he returned that night and found my mother or not and whether he is still alive, roaming about as a madman in search of us or whether he was crushed by a millionaire's car.

I can say only this much that within a few minutes, they put me in a car and drove to an unknown destination which I found later to be Bhopal where they stayed only for a day or two. They travelled from city to city and so continued their journey till they reached Lahore.

All this time I was kept quiet on the point of a dagger. At Lahore I guessed their motive. They wanted to sell me. They beat me mercilessly to make me keep quiet.

Their bargain failed and they took me to Karachi. At Karachi after a week's stay, I was sold at last. You believe me or not; I was only about seven.

My new master or rather my husband was a man with grey hairs and hollow cheeks. He found himself fooled. He was really duped. Poor man, he had to pay a thousand chips for me. They had promised to him a youthful bride but had supplied only a child. He could not keep me as his mistress so I was sold again. This process continued till lately, I think it is for six months now that I am under the control of my present master.

He is a kind man but cares little for me. He stays here in the daytime but leaves in the night for gambling. He came here on some business and had to stay for some weeks. He says that the police has got scent that I am not his proper wife and they are after us, so he locks me in, when he goes out.

Sir, I am disgusted of this life. Will you please help me?"

With her question, I got up, startled, I was hearing her story as if in a dream. For a moment I could not reply. I was thinking of my own early life; of my parents' poverty, their sending me to a charity school after which they had disappeared and I could not find them anywhere. I screamed.

"Oh, my sister! my dear sister!" I shouted and approaching her I clasped her so hard that she thought me a mad-man and ran off from my side.

We both were dumb and could not speak a single word. Perhaps she was realising the truth in me and so it passed a minute or two when there was a knock on the door and unconsciously I jumped out from the back window.

I was sitting in my room waiting anxiously for the dawn when I thought, I will call upon the man, make him understand the situation: will give him my permission to marry my sister even now, but suddenly I sprang from my seat as I heard two revolver shots, one after another.

I came out of my room and saw a number of the occupants of the building flocking before my sister's room.

I became nervous, very nervous so much so that I felt as if life was being squeezed out of me.

The police were called, the door was broken open and I saw my sister fighting with death and her keeper with a pistol in his hands, already dead.

Both were hurriedly taken to the hospital. The injuries to my sister were not fatal and her condition was not very serious. But the man had died.

In a few hours, she opened her eyes, smiled seeing me by her side and wispered in my ears that she could not control her emotions after finding out her long-lost 'Bhaiya.' So she told everything to the man who after hearing the story at once fired at her, thinking I would get him arrested and then ended his own life as well.

The police enquired if we were connected with each other. So we had to relate to them our past histories, which gave us another surprise. My dad was not dead. He was locked up in a mental asylum as he was taken to be the murderer of my mother.

Now when everything was clear, we got him released.

All the local evening newspapers published something about the tragedy, but my paper was the only one which published the whole story with full details. It was my scoop!

(THE END).

SEX

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THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

NEW YORK'S FIRST GLASS HOUSE

New York City's first "glass house" is to be erected on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street. It was made possible after years of research in glass technology by the Corning Glass Works, at Corning, N. Y., which will make the new glass house its official business home, says the "New York Times".

The building will be five stories high of fire-proof construction, with exterior walls consisting of great screens of glass construction units framed in Indians limestone.

These units are approximately a foot square and four inches thick. They are made of the same heat-resisting glass used in the 200-inch telescope and in the manugacture of ovenwear. Their size, unusually large compared with building brick, is aimed to reduce the cost of installation and the number of mortar joints.

The inner walls of the glass blocks have scientifically designed optical "fluting," the flutes running vertically on one wall and horizontally on the wall opposite. Thus, although all images seen through the block are thereby purposely obscured, a high percentage of the light is transmitted. The fluting also will provide ever-changing decorative effects, will it is claimed, insure a diffusion of light, will obscure images and also avoid the production of lens effect.

Geoffrey Platt, one of the architects of the "glass house," holds that the construction unit opens up possibilities of an entirely new conception of building design. Its development, he contends, may be said to be as significant a step in the science of construction as was the development of the steel frame for skyscrapers.

"It has freed the architect," Mr. Platt said, "from the feeling of a walls as a solid, opaque mass which enclose the building and through which he has to punch holes for windows. He is now able to think of his exterior wall as a screen, transmitting light."

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

A SKELETON SITS FOR A PORTRAIT

Many antiquarians would give a good deal to possess portraits of some of the ancient notabilities who, for one reason or another, went to their graves without leaving a likeness for the benefit of later generations. Of some of the great figures of history we have not even reliable descriptions.

But if their bones are still available, the science of anatomy can often make up for this omission.

Not long ago, for instance, the portrait of a fifteenth century bishop was drawn, with nothing but his skeleton to "sit" for it.

By examining the bones, a certain professor of anatomy was able to put flesh on to them, as it were, and say how it would look. The head was comparatively easy, with its high cheek-bones, prominent jaw, broad, low forehead, and big cranium. It was also possible to tell that the bishop had had a long nose.

More remarkable was the anatomist's ability to declare, from the evidence of bones nearly five hundred years old, that the reverend gentleman had suffered from rheumatoid arthritis, bronchitis and asthma!

But if the bishop was a martyr to these diseases, it was certainly not for lack of open-air exercise. For the development of his bones showed that he had been fond of riding.

Moreover, he had frequently engaged in some exercise that required the constant use of his right arm, from shoulder to wrist.

RADIUM "BOMBS" DEVICE

A remarkable device for protecting surgeons and operators from radium rays has been installed at Westminster Hospital's radium annexe at Hampstead.

Four grammes of radium, valued at £ 30,000 to £40,000 are now at the annexe, and two "bombs," incorporating new ideas in construction and manipulation, are in use night and day, five days a week.

Owing to the combined power of these four grammes, which are used as one unit, and the necessity of restricting as far as possible any near approach by surgeons and operators, an entirely new method of automatic electric control has been devised.

The radium, in its container, can be lifted from a leaden safe into one of the bombs and swung into position over the patient. By reversing the action the radium can be returned to the safe and then transferred to the second bomb.

5,000 VARIETIES OF SPONGES

£1,000,000 is spent every year on sponges! This fact emerges from the exhibition of sponges which has been arranged by Professor Arndt in the National Science Museum, Berlin. There are 5,000 different types of sponges, some 200 of which are found in fresh water, a number of varieties in the lakes of the German provinces of Brandenburg near Berlin. The sponge may seem a prosaic object, but the Japanese have romanticised it. The traditional present given to a bride is a sponge inside which is imprisoned a pair of living crabs. As time goes on the crabs grow larger, and the bigger they grow the more impossible it is for them to escape, symbolising to the Japanese the indivisability of martial love.

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IF you have a grievance or anything of public interest to ventilate tell it to the SENTINEL ∴ ∴ ∴

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Why India Denounced Ottawa Pact

PLEA FOR REALISM

Britain's Goodwill Must Be Translated Into Action, Says N. R. Sarkar

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
(By Air Mail).

"Apart from the economic implications of the Agreement, what killed the Ottawa Agreement was the Ottawa spirit. Indians had a feeling that the Agreement was being forced down their throats: that its main impulse was more political than economic; that the essential condition of mutuality implied is any agreement was not clearly demonstrable," declared Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, who is leaving London this week after a stay of over two months. Mr. Sarkar is a former president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; a former president of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. He is also a former Mayor of Calcutta and a Commissioner of Calcutta Port Trust.

As the Managing Director of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society of Calcutta, Mr. Sarkar paid a visit to this country for the first time this year in order to study English and European methods of insurance business.

WANTED REALISM.

When I referred to the negotiations that are at present going on between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of India for a new trade agreement between the two countries, Mr. Sarkar declared that the experiment will not be made in vain, if, in the impending negotiations, the authorities realise that what must now be avoided at all costs is the Ottawa spirit—the Ottawa makeshift character. "What is essential to ensure the success," he added, "of the negotiations is to conduct them in a spirit of realism and with a full recognition of the changed conditions on both sides."

"For promoting a clearer understanding, I think", went on Mr. Sarkar, "it is necessary to recognise frankly at the outset that the urgency of a trade agreement is greater for England. She has to find out outlets for her manufactured commodities for which the world competition is less keen. The majority of the commodities which the United Kingdom takes from us are more or less able to face competition and as such are not in absolute need of preferences in the United Kingdom market. Of course, things would be different if the United Kingdom chose to retaliate against India in the event of the latter not concluding a preferential trade agreement with her. But considering the relationship that exists between the two countries, both political and economic it would appear reasonable to assume that England would ever adopt such a course; and this would not be to her interest too. On the contrary, it might involve loss to her own interests in the long run. For instance, tea and jute are two of the major products that India exports to the United Kingdom. Retaliation here would seriously affect very substantial British interests in the tea and jute industries of India and, in the case of the latter, also, the whole jute manufacturing industry of the United Kingdom."

"For one thing", added Mr. Sarkar, "only an agreement that is based on a clear realisation of India's particular problems could be expected to be really satisfactory and willingly worked out. In the first place, England 'vis-a-vis India is a creditor. On merchandise account, India has an adverse balance of trade about £8-3/4 million in relation to England. On account of invisible items, (pensions, interests payments, etc.), India has an adverse balance of something like £45 million. A creditor country like England should in her own interest help India which is 'vis-a-vis' a debtor country to liquidate her debts.

NEED OF EXPANDING MARKET.

One of the well-recognised methods of doing this is to purchase correspondingly larger amount of goods from the debtor country. Up to now, I am afraid, this point has not been fully recognised by England. In settling a plan of mutual trade, this fact must be borne in mind. At the same time I realise that it would be extravagant to hope or to ask that England should take all our exportable surplus. For, as the trend of our trade with the United Kingdom during the last few years would seem to indicate, the capacity of the United Kingdom to absorb our goods under normal conditions has probably reached almost the saturation point for a large number of goods, and, the United Kingdom cannot very much expand her market for our goods alone since she has also other customers to satisfy. In short, what I would like to emphasise is that it would be to England's interest to help India in finding an expanding market for her exportable commodities.

CHANGED REQUIREMENTS.

"Secondly, it must clearly be realised that under the present circumstances a trade agreement, however adroitly designed and sincerely carried out, is not likely to bring back the pre-war state of things. The volume, composition, direction and tenor of trade cannot for all time remain unchanged. India of 1936 is a different market from India of 1914. The objective must, therefore, be not the 'restoration' of the old trade but the 'stimulation' of mutual trade. I believe that with a more prosperous India, the volume and value of trade can easily be restored to the pre-war level and even increased beyond that, but the composition and other features of trade will necessarily reveal radical changes. England cannot hope to gain her palmy days of succulent India trade for Lancashire industry. Instead of textile goods, India may now be more interested in taking textile machineries from Great Britain. The composition of India's trade with the United Kingdom is changing and is bound to change, but the volume of trade need not necessarily diminish, it may even grow largely.

"Thirdly, it has to be recognised that India will no longer be content only with exporting raw materials and obtaining manufactured goods in return. She is trying to develop her own industries and conflict with her growing industries has, therefore, to be avoided.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.

"But our attention must not be restricted to tariffs and preferences or even to the special needs and circumstances of the trade and industrial condition alone of the countries concluding the agreement. To strengthen the basis of trade relations between India and the United Kingdom we must take a larger view and look to other aspects of the situation also and not merely confine ourselves to the usual considerations taken into account in settling a trade pact.

"With the ever-increasing number of educated young men, the problem of unemployment is daily assuming more and more serious proportions and channels have to be found to absorb these young men. The share of Indians in the country's foreign trade being very small now, they naturally want more scope for themselves in this field. Even apart from considerations of unemployment it is only natural that there should be a growing desire to have a greater share specially in the handling of the foreign trade. It would, I believe, be possible to stimulate the trade between these countris very considerably if these factors in the situation are properly recognised. If these are not well realised, then in spite of a trade agreement, mutual trade may not develop as desired; for, it is possible that other foreign nations might by meeting the wishes of Indians in these respects get a share of the trade which otherwise could have to the United Kingdom.

GOOD-WILL MUST BE SHOWN BY ACTION.

"India has been told that she is a partner in the Commonwealth of Nations. But she feels that her problems, (her needs and difficulties) and her aspirations have not received the same anxious thought the same readiness to help, which and the same readiness to help which other nations of the Commonwealth and even nations outside the British Empire, such as France, Germany and Italy, have received in solving some of their economic problems. India wants to-day to see England's good-will towards her translated in practical action. She on her part will not, I am more than confident, be slow to reciprocate once she feels that that partnership is a reality and the spirit of mutuality is real-that that the partnership is a reality and the spirit of mutuality is really the basis of it."

Anti-Indian Propaganda In America

Efforts Of Indians And Friendly Americans To Counteract It

Swami Akhilananda of the Ramakrishna Mission who recently arrived in India from the United States of America, where he has been in charge of one of the Mission centres, was interviewed by a press correspondent regarding the work of the Mission and the activities of Indians in the States. A number of questions were put to the Swami and the latter's replies are given below:

Q.—Have there been any new developments in the work of the Ramakrishna Mission in U.S.A.?

A.—Recently I came in close touch with many people in Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cleveland and other big cities and found the thoughtful people are very much interested in the harmonising influence of the teachings of Sri Ramakrishna.

Q.—Have the Ramakrishna centenary celebrations given rise to any new interest in the cultural and spiritual mission of India in general and of the Ramakrishna Mission in particular.

A.—Centenary celebration certainly created new interest in many people in the cities where we have centres and also in the cities where we had the privilege of having celebrations and many people want new centres in different parts of U.S.A.

Q.—Are Negroes taking any interest in the Vedantic culture and movement?

A.—Our students and friends are mostly from the white races of America. There are a few Negroes scattered here and there who are also interested in the broad and dynamic teachings of Vedanta.

BOGUS "SWAMIS" AND "YOGIS"

Q.—Is it true that owing to the influx of "Swamis" and "Hindu mystics" of questionable character in America, Swamis in general are getting into bad odour in some places there?

A.—Yes, it is unfortunately very true that the socalled Yogis, Mahatmas, Sris and Mystics have created a great deal of prejudice in the minds of many good Americans against the real teachings of India and they often cannot really discriminate between authentic Swamis and these so-called Hindu teachers. In fact some Professors and other leading public told me, "Swami, you people are labouring under a great deal of disadvantages because of these facts. We fully realise that it will take quite a little time to remove the prejudice that has been created by these teachers and other agencies."

Q.—Is any anti-Indian propaganda being carried on now in America, like that engineered by Miss Mayo? Do you know whether Miss Mayo is still busy at such misrepresentation of Indian people?

A.—Yes, unfortunately there are some interested parties who are trying to create misunderstanding about Indian people in U.S.A. But the thinking public fully understand the mentality of Miss Mayo and other such persons. Of course, unfortunately the mass mind is temporarily affected.

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF INDIA

Q.—Are there any Indians in America, besides the R. K. Mission Swamis, engaged in counteracting such propaganda and enlightening the American public on the true aspects of Indian life and culture?

A.—The late Mr. Dhan Gopal Mukherjee did wonderful work in a very dignified way for India. We are pained by his sudden death. It is, indeed, a great loss for India as well as the Cultural America. Prof. Sudhindra Bose Dr. Ananda Coomaraswami, Prof. Taraknath Das and a few other Indians and Rev. Frederick A. Willmot, Bishop Fisher, the Late Dr. J. T Sunderland, Prof. Pratt and a few other Americans, who are well acquainted with our cultural greatness and spiritual development, are also doing good work in the form of better understanding between America and India.

Will India Share World Prosperity?

(Continued from page 9)

pointment by the Export Credits Guarantee Department of Mr. William MacColin Kirkpatrick, Conservative M.P. for Preston, Lancashire, to be its representative in China, for the investigation of proposals for export credit guarantees. Mr. Kirkpatrick, who has resigned his seat, is going to China to act as what is officially described as "man-on-the-spot correspondent" for the Department in assessing credit risks. It is the first occasion that the Department has made an appointment of this kind abroad. Mr. Kirkpatrick is well equipped by knowledge and experience of the Far East for his new post. He started his business career in an Eastern exchange bank and is well acquainted with the import trade of India, where for some time he was partner with the late Lord Cable in Bird and Co., of Calcutta. He subsequently visited the Far East on various occasions for special purposes, and from 1924 to 1926 went on a financial and commercial mission to Japan. The following year he went to Hong-Kong to negotiate for the Oriental Telephone Co. In 1933-34, he paid a visit to Chile, representing certain important London interests, who were concerned in Chilnit, Limited, and the reorganization of the nitrate trade. Last year Mr. Kirkpatrick went on a mission to Athens on behalf of a London financial group interested in Greek Treasury Bills. While he will not initiate business propositions or seek orders in China he will examine on the spot proposals for British exports on credit to China which the exporters desire to have guaranteed by the Department. Mr. Kirkpatrick will carry out whatever investigations are required, and will assist if necessary with the negotiations. The advantage of the new scheme is that British exporters will be encouraged to do business, thanks to the British Government guarantee of payment they will receive through the Export Credits Department, which otherwise they might not be disposed to accept. It is intended, however, that the scheme shall be operated on a strictly commercial basis. The credits which will be guaranteed will be those given by individual British exporters to Chinese importers. No loan or credit has been negotiated with the Chinese Government.

ABYSSINIAN DEVELOPMENT.

Far-reaching plans for the economic development of Abyssinia are described in the business and financial report for October of the Association of Italian Corporations. In May the Italian Confederation of Industrialists opened an office for Italian East Africa to act as a connecting link between business interests and the Ministries of Colonies and of Guilds, and this has already resulted in the formation of thirteen joint-stock companies which are to try and develop the different Abyssinian raw materials.

The commodities for which these companies have been formed include wool, cotton, hides and skins, meat, milk and milk products, timber, textile fibres, oilseeds, tanning materials, and mining products, and it is intended to organise individual business enterprise for collective effort. As soon as their plans are approved by an advisory board they will begin preliminary studies and surveys. It is admitted that the available information on Abyssinian natural resources is scanty and unreliable, but high hopes are entertained of the results of the accurate survey which is to be made on the spot by technical experts. The report says: In Ethiopia Italy has to deal with vast tracts of fertile, well-watered soil, enjoying a healthy climate instead of the malarious swamps of the Pontine marshes or the Tuscan Maremma, and there can be no doubt as to the results of a well-organised effort co-ordinating the economic forces in which Italy abounds and concentrating them on well defined objects.

The prospects are apparently regarded as being so good that no time is being lost in carrying out the building of roads and the establishment of towns. Cement works and brick factories are to be opened, and the undertakings which are planned, include electric power plants, engineering shops, sawmills, transport services, and printing works, and joint-stock companies have already been formed to meet the more urgent of these needs. It is intended on these foundations to secure for Italian East Africa the necessary measure of economic independence, to direct production so as to supplement Italy's domestic resources, and to organise Abyssinian export trade.

For the moment it is not possible to fix exactly the profit made by the Swedish Match Co. from the franc devaluations. While profit on the Swiss bank debt amounts to Kr. 5,000,000, the question of payment of interest and amortisation of principal on the debt to French banks is still subject to negotiations. It does not seem likely that payments can be demanded in francs at the rate before devaluation, since the foreign debts stipulation in the new French currency law refers to bond loans issued abroad, an interpretation which is said to be shared by French banks in general.

Since the Swedish Match suffered substantial losses on account of the Swedish currency depreciation in 1932 and 1933 towards the French franc, it would only be equitable if the company could recover those losses through franc devaluation. Appreciation of the dollar will at the same tme increase the value of the company's foreign bond holdings, most of which are dollar bonds.

CZECH BUDGET.

The Czechoslovak Budget for 1937 was introduced in the National Assembly on October 16. Revenue is estimated at 8,456,000,000 crowns (£60,480,400) and expenditure at 8,455,000,000 crowns (£60,473,200), which is an increase of 423,000,000 crowns on both sides compared with the current year.

Military expenditure including the annual equipment fund of 315,000,000 crowns, is estimated at 1,675,000,000 crowns (£12,060,000), or about one-fifth of the total expenditure. The public debt is put at 46,785,000,000 crowns of which 8,149,000,000 crowns represents liabilities abroad. Although the total public debt shows an increase of about 6,000,000,000 crowns in the course of a year, the service of the debt has dropped by nearly 200,000,000 crowns to 1,700,000,000 crowns owing to lower interest charges on internal debt. In his Budget speech, Dr. Trapl, the Minister of Finance, said that he expected a further increase in the public debt in connection with the country's requirements for national defence. The Government had worked out a three years' plan for capital expenditure destined to reduce unemployment. Under this heading, 5,250,000,000 crowns was to be spent next year, cover for this amount being provided partly in the Budget and partly from the proceeds of the National Defence Loan, which had yielded more than £30,000,000.

A very unsettled feeling prevails in financial and business quarters of Paris as to what will be the nature of the budgetary proposals now under consideration by the Finance Minister, M. Vincent-Auriol. His promises of a simplified system of taxation have created a great deal of apprehension, and there is a wide-spread impression that in the result direct taxation will be substantially increased.

It is said that when the Budget estimates are published they will cause great surprise. It has not yet been decided whether the fiscal reform contemplated will be incorporated in the Budget or in the annual finance law, but it is difficult to see how a Budget could be drawn up without the fiscal changes being taken into consideration. A more stringent control of income-tax is anticipated. The budgetary proposals are to be placed before a Cabinet Council some time this week. The rate of interest on National Defence bonds is to be reduced from 5 to 3 per cent.

BUMPER CROP FOR SOVIET.

The Soviet Union now appears assured of a good grain harvest this year, despite two months' dought at the height of the season. The total will probably be more than the 100,000,000 tons of last year's crop. The 1936 plan called for an increase of 18,000,000 tons. Early reports indicate considerably increased yields throughout the Ukraine and the south. The chief concern now is over inefficiency in the Siberian grain belt, which may result in losses. In answer to Nazi reports of hunger and revolt in Southern Russia, the Vice-Commissar of Agriculture of the Ukraine disclosed that Dnieprope-trovsk Province has gathered 4,860,000 tons of grain compared with 2,700,000 in 1935. Odessa Province exceeded its last year's crop by 1,530,000 tons. State collections in the Ukraine were carried out at an earlier date than in any past year.

The Soviet position in regard to grain, in fact, is now better than it has ever been. The Government is believed to have a three-year reserve. Last year's crop was the largest in Russian history, and this year's is unlikely to be less. More of it now reaches the State storehouses, because after three bumper harvests, peasants have filled their own bins and no longer hoard a part of the crop. Exports from this surplus, however, are not anticipated this year. The drought has been beaten by the use of more machinery, "vernalised" seed, more fertiliser, and better irrigation. Deep ploughing, made possible by caterpillar tractors, has "opened a new frontier" by breaking virgin ground beneath century-old "worn-out" soil. Yields have naturally jumped. Early spring ploughing, before the snow-cover thawed, rendered invaluable aid by saving moisture and probably made the difference between success and failure in many instances. Considerable increases of industrial crops are expected. Cotton should exceed 2,000,000 tons, eliminating the need for further imports. The harvest of flax is planned to reach 780,000 tons, against 550,000 in 1935. With more beet sugar already stored away than the country can now use, according to Mikoyan, the Food Commissar, a large rise in the beet crop is also certain.

J. P. QUITS BENCH AFTER PROTEST

Accused Man Carried Into Court By Constables

After protesting against what he described as inhumanity towards a man carried into court by two constables, a magistrate left the bench at Newark.

The incident occurred when Clifford Harrison, a native of Lincoln, who was originally charged with obtaining money by false pretences, appeared in court wrapped in a blanket.

It was stated that while in the police cell after his arrest, Harrison swallowed a table fork.

He was discharged from hospital and was now further charged with attempted suicide.

After one of the witnesses had given evidence Harrison fainted in his chair, and was attended by two magistrates, Dr. Patrick Kinmont and Dr. E. Ringrose.

Harrison was carried into an ante-room.

When he returned into court a table was improvised as a bed and Harrison rested on this.

It was after evidence for the prosecution and had been completed that Dr. Kinmont rose and remarked. "I can't sit in this court any longer. To my mind this is absolutely inhuman. The accused is not in a fit condition."

The chief constable, Mr. H. Barnes, explained that the police made every inquiry from the hospital staff as to whether Harrison was fit to be discharged.

They were told he was fit for discharge, otherwise they would not have taken him to court.

"Sorry I can't remain"

"Thank you, chief, but I am sorry I can't remain," observed Dr. Kinmont, who went out of court.

The Mayor of Newark, Councillor P. J. C. Staniland, and Dr. Ringrose then left the bench and consulted Harrison.

"Are you perfectly satisfied that you have had the best treatment we can give you in this court?" the mayor asked Harrison.

"Yes," replied Harrison.

Harrison was committed for trial at Quarter Sessions.

After the case Dr. Kinmont refused to discuss the incident.

"A lot of fuss about nothing" was how the mayor described it.

The mayor added that when Harrison was brought into court he looked weak, but the police looked after him well.

"STONE OIL" AS OINTMENT

South of Walchensee in the Bavarian mountains miners are quarrying stone which has rare qualities. Treated in special ovens it yields an oil, which the locals call "stone oil" and which they use both as carriage oil and as a balm for animals in cases of foot-rot, mange and anthrax. Formerly a purely local and somewhat primitive operation the burning of the stone has now become a highly organised industry.

In The World Of Bridge

CHANCE

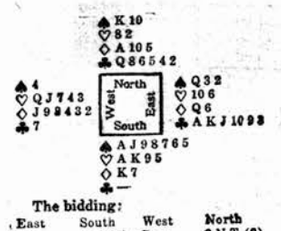
By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," Says Ely Culbertson.

A comment made in a recent international golf match applies with equal force to the expert Bridge player. An American team was playing in English golf team and, just before putting, an American player very carefully wiped the blade of the putter free of two or three drops of water and a grain or so of sand. One of the English players thereupon exclaimed: "You Americans certainly leave as little as possible to chance!"

See how true this statement is of the way in which South played the following hand:

East, dealer
Neither side vulnerable.



The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1 ♣	2 ♣ (1)	Pass	2 N T (2)
Pass	3 ♠	Pass	3 N T
Pass	4 ♡	Pass	5 ♠ (3)
Pass	6 ♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

(1) This immediate overcall in the opponents' suit is forcing to game. It is the strongest defensive overcall available.

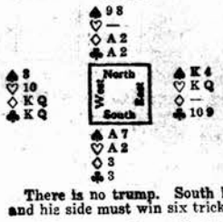
(2) Since North has no length except in the opponents' suit, he marks time with the two notrump response.

(3) North's bidding up to this point would have been the same without the Ace of diamonds and King of spades. He would have been forced to respond until game was reached even with a bust. But North can count on winning three tricks—the Ace of diamonds, the King of spades and most probably a heart ruff. He, therefore, properly makes a slam try.

West opened his singleton club and South won in his hand with a trump. The play which seemed most likely to succeed was to cash the four top cards in the red suits and ruff out the losing hearts. South, therefore, cashed the Ace and King of diamonds, followed with the Ace and King of hearts and led a small heart for dummy to ruff. Had he wanted to leave anything to chance he might have risked the ruff with the ten-spot. But South was a careful player. He ruffed with the King and ruffed a club return with the Ace. The next heart was ruffed with dummy's ten and the opponents could take only the Queen of trumps.

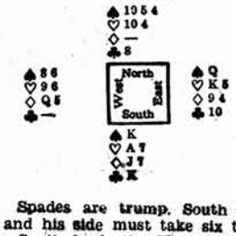
Had South carelessly ruffed with the ten of spades, East would have over-ruffed and returned a trump. This would have defeated the declarer.

This Week's Brain Twister No. 87



There is no trump. South leads and his side must win six tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister No. 86



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take six tricks.

South leads the King of spades and then leads the Jack of diamonds. West covers and North ruffs. When the ten of spades is led, East is squeezed. If he discards a heart, South discards a diamond and makes two hearts and the King of clubs. If East discards a diamond, South discards a low heart and makes the Ace of hearts, a diamond and a club. If East discards the ten of clubs, South discards the King of clubs and the lead of the eight of clubs squeezes East again.

Notice To Advertisers

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A Home Of Social Service

(Continued from page 7)

he did not, to build a home of solace for the widows, the deserted wives and other women and orphans in distress. It was left to Rai Saheb B. Raghavendra Rao to fulfil Mr. Ranga Rao's last wishes by providing a safe and honourable shelter for such women and girls lying by the wayside, literally abandoned by society. There are those who argue that the deserted wife and the young widow are happier left under the care of their relatives which condition of life makes for their utter helplessness and demoralisation. The Iswaranand Mahila Sevashram of Mangalore named after Mr. Ranga Rao in his capacity as a Sannyasin, exists to save unfortunate women from the misery of their existence by providing facilities to become self-respecting bread-winners. Having been a member of the Madras medical service, it was only after retirement from his official duties which he is known to have performed with great tenderness of heart and with no eye to his fee, that it was possible for Dr. Raghendra Rao to mature plans of raising a home for the homeless in a manner so as to make it secure against general indifference and uncertain public support. I have seen Dr. Raghvendra Rao go silently taking counsel with himself and with tried social workers like the late Mr G. K. Devadhar without even so much as betraying what he was about, for fear of doing things clumsily and in haste. Once he was sure of his ground he gave his entire savings in order to bring about a speedy materialisation of a well-conducted Ashram for women.

With The Beggar's Bowl

Not content with pouring his own honest earnings into it and attracting other easily available support, Dr. Raghvendra Rao took the beggar's bowl in his hands and in spite of advanced age went about collecting the additional sustenance necessary for its upkeep. It is a matter for marvel how he, with his shoulders bent under the weight of his seventy or more years, manages to keep his constitution unimpaired by constant travel involving journeys by rail between Mangalore, Poona, Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. What enables him to undergo the heavy strain of a life of a travelling feeder of his pet institution is his utter self-effacement, humility and devotion to good endeavour. Having known him intimately from my infancy I see that with him it is a case of a more intensive wearing out of his person for the benefit of the miserable in life. While in service he gave freely of what was within his power to give—medical aid and money to those in need—and being fortunate in sons who are well-placed in life by self-effort he is now all self-denial to perfection. Himself most unbiased and uncommunal, (two of four of his daughters-in-law being of European nationality and one a North Indian), the Ashram of his building keeps its doors of comforting welcome open to all irrespective of caste and creed and they form family attachments based on new ties of kinship forged by the Ashram. Dr. Raghavendra Rao remembers with pride the protestant and Roman Catholic inmates of the Ashram and he is sad that Moslem women have not sought admission into it.

Maternity Home

Till last year there was a maternity home attached to the Ashram which gave scope for many a helpless young woman to train herself for the profession of midwifery and nursing, but the policy of the Ashram being in favour of compelling no subsidiary institution to remain affiliated to it, the maternity home, which has acquired great popularity, has become self-contained. It is Dr. Raghavendra Rao's idea shortly to bring into existence another such detached maternity home so that it becomes possible for even the future mothers to acquaint themselves with all knowledge relating to maternity welfare. This is not all and it is part of Dr. Raghavendra Rao's ambition soon to give the Ashram its own school and its own hospital, so as to provide all available means of self-support and occupation to helpless women.

Now in the ninth year of its existence the Ishwaranand Mahila Sevashram, under the immediate and admirable superintendence of Mrs. K. Shanta Bai, counts 70 inmates, half as many or more having gone out of it, qualified to perform domestic duties or as teachers and nurses. This number includes genuinely helpless orphans whom the Ashram feeds, clothes and educates. Being situated close to the Government Secondary Training School for Mistresses, non-resident teachers and pupils seek admission into it, but room for such entrants being strictly limited, it is proposed to run a hostel with Government support, which deserves to be extended to the Ashram for this purpose in that it is more economical for the Government so to do than to give the school an expensive hostel.

Need Of Help

At present the Ashram with a big building of its own is grown into a tree of no mean proportions giving shade and career-promising sustenance to many women and children castaways. Its potentialities for expansion are unlimited and its growth will depend upon practical public appreciation. Dr. Raghvendra Rao, who is the life and breath of this institution, is too busy lost in its service and too humble to acknowledge his indispensability to it. What he wants is not praise of which he fights shy, but helpful co-operation of all Indians and others in strengthening, enlarging, and perpetuating the usefulness of the Ashram so long as the law in operation in India creates unnatural misery for women, so that none of them are left to suffer unrelieved.

Birth Control BY Latest Scientific Methods

SAFER, BETTER, HARMLESS and 100 Per Cent. reliable.

Neuroid BRITISH MANUFACTURE Ideal Contraceptive.

MATA-OXYGEN TABLETS.
Rs. 1-8 per tube of 16 Tablets.
OBTAINABLE at all CHEMISTS.
OR
Detailed Literature and Medical Opinion together with samples against annas four in stamps from:—

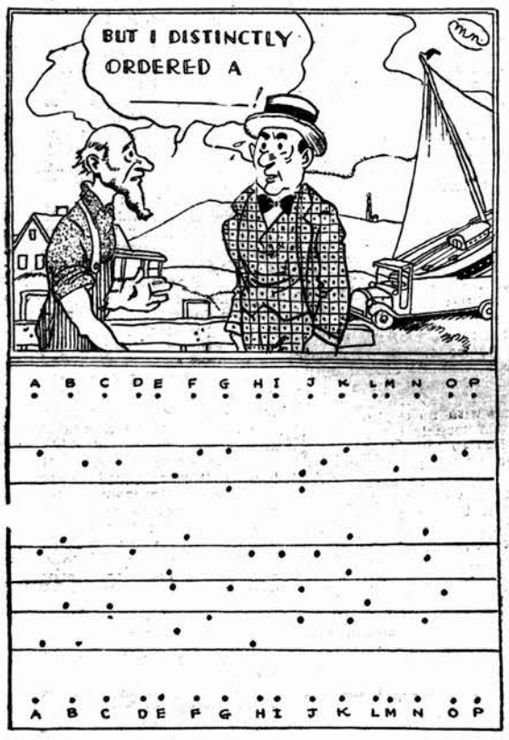
The MODERN BIRTH-CONTROL CLINIC.
Near PALACE TALKIES, Opp: Byculla Station, BOMBAY.

The Mixed-Up Order

FARMER CARL CORNTASSEL planned to surprise his ten-year-old son with a birthday present, but instead received a big surprise, himself. It all came about through a misunderstanding in his order. The names of what Farmer Corntassel ordered and what was sent him are spelled with the same letters, excepting the initial letter in each case.

Imagine the father's surprise when a big motor truck drew up to his door the other morning, loaded with an object for which he had no use at all. A vociferous argument followed when the foreman of the truck crew insisted on delivering the order anyhow, in spite of Farmer Corntassel's protests that he distinctly ordered something that was altogether different.

What do you suppose Farmer Corntassel really ordered as his son's birthday gift? To find out draw 16 vertical lines to connect each pair of dots indicated by the same letter. Then blacken-in all the resulting squares containing one dot and you will form the letters that spell the name of the gift.



(For solution see page 63)

Anagrams in Rhymes

ANAGRAMS, which consist of re-arranging the letters of one word to spell another word, are among the most popular of puzzles. The form of "brain-teaser" presented here is a double-action anagram in rhyme.

Each of the six couplets contain a clue to the anagram word which is found by removing a certain letter and then re-arranging the remaining letters to spell the suggested word. Write each removed letter in the first space of each horizontal row of squares and the letters of each anagram word in the remaining squares of each horizontal row. The verses follow:

If you remove
a letter from
the word
"scrape,"
A new word
meaning to
frighten
takes shape.

Drop from the word "answer" a
letter and I guess,
You'll spell a word that means
to grow less.
A letter taken from the word
"amuse" will show,
What is made when dressmakers
sew.
Drop a letter from the word
"garden" and you'll see
A new word that means a degree.
Next from the word "demur" a
letter you clear,
And spell the name of a part of
your ear.
Combine the five dropped letters,
and if you're astute,
You'll spell the name of a perennial breakfast fruit.

(For solution see page 63)

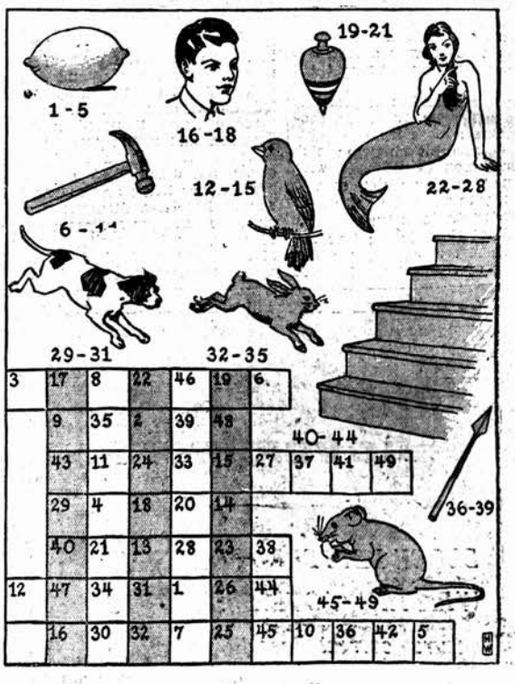
Puzzle of the Hair-Brush

TED AND TIM TOOTER, the "terrible twins," so-called because of their proclivities for fighting, are at it again. Their mother, however, will settle the trouble in short order with her handy hair-brush, which forms a novel puzzle in counting.

Start with a certain one of 11 tufts of bristles, count up to 10, cross off that tuft, then count up to 9 and cross off that tuft. Keep on counting one less in this way until you reach one and have crossed off all the 11 tufts of bristles, excepting the third one from the top, which is indicated by the arrow. Crossed-off tufts are to be skipped in the counting.

(For solution see page 63)

A Numerical Acrostic



Write down the names of the 10 objects shown in the drawing. The letters of each name are to be numbered in the order they occur according to the notation accompanying the picture of each object. Then each letter is to be written in the square which bears its number. If you do this correctly, then the letters in each of the horizontal rows will spell a common English word and the letters in the three shaded rows, reading downward, will spell the name of one of Shakespeare's comedies.

(For solution see page 63)

SOLVE THE CRYPTOGRAM

The bulletin board for the students attending the summer session of the Knotsew High School is situated at a conspicuous place so that everyone on entering and leaving the building cannot fail to notice its contents. Dorothy Dear was just about to enter the school when her eye fastened on a slip of paper posted on the board. She gave a gasp of astonishment, as she recognized the lettering to be the handiwork of her boy-friend.

Other boys might slip notes surreptitiously to their girls, but only Bobby Bold would think of tacking a personal message on the bulletin board. Of course, the note was in a secret code, known only to Dorothy and Bob, and the former quickly removed the paper to decipher it under cover of her Geometry book.

The code used by these two youngsters is a good example of the route form of cipher. The letters, themselves, are not changed, but the reading is confused by distributing the letters according to an understood plan. It is a very practical kind of secret communication, as it is easy to write, easy to read and easy to remember. Whether it is easy to decipher, the puzzlist will have to discover for himself. How quickly can you "break" this cryptogram?

(For solution see page 63)

The Charade of a Sail

PAMELA'S sailing trip terminated in an exciting race with a coming storm. Pamela was so relieved on reaching land safely that as the enthusiastic puzzlist she is, she dashed off the following poem:

"I'm glad to see the
line of piers.
It means our boat's
made **** at last,
And brings an ***
to all my fears
To know the dangers
now are past.
For those dark thunder-clouds out yonder,
That eerie silence on
our lee,
******* no good
for those who wander,
In vessels on the
open sea."

The asterisks stand for the letters of missing words which are to be supplied by the puzzlist. The first two of these words jointed together form the last word.

(For solution see page 63)

The Ten Identifications

THIS is the sort of brain-teaser whose solution depends upon one's powers of observation and the ability to deduce facts from the evidence presented. It requires the same type of reasoning that a detective uses in solving a crime mystery. The problem is to tell the name of the men and girls shown in the drawing, following these eight clues:

1. The man next to Ruth is Harry.
2. June is an expert swimmer, but does not dive.
3. Philip is on the freshman swimming team, while John captains the varsity.
4. Elaine and her college chum do not care for swimming.
5. Harry's sister loves the water, but cannot swim.
6. Maud doesn't mind getting her hair wet, so she lent her bathing cap to Ralph.
7. The couple on the right are engaged.
8. James has the same color of hair as Elaine and Bessy.

(For solution see page 63)

The Salesmen's Salaries

THERE is great excitement in the office of the Skidmore Tire Company. Mable Keys, the stenographer, who has been getting $12.00 per week, now finds $13.60 in her pay envelope, while Bill Spayable, the bookkeeper, obtains an increase of $6.00. He is now making as much as each of the salesmen were formerly receiving, for, of course, the salaries of the latter also were increased. How much was each salesman's salary increased, the raises being all made at the same rate?

A Trick Loop

FOR a quick trick with a loop of string, this one is hard to beat. You slip the loop over a friend's forefinger and follow with a second loop. Presto! Both loops slide away and the string is off the finger!

The trick is easy to perform and its effectiveness appears when it is done rapidly. Hold one end of the loop with your left hand and drop the other end over your friend's finger. Now press your right forefinger against the middle of the two strings, and with your left hand place your end of the loop over your assistant's forefinger.

There is no question about the loop being twice over your friend's finger, but when you release one of the strings with your right hand and hold the other as you draw the hand away, a single loop results and the string slides clear of his forefinger.

It is a neat trick that will baffle your friends for a long time. Try it and see how quickly they can figure it out.

(For solution see page 63.)

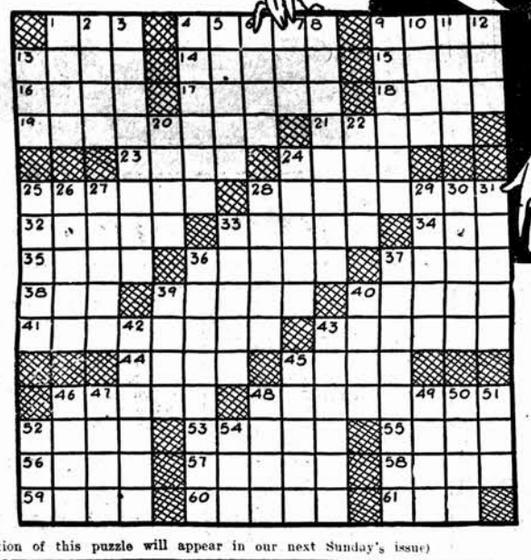
The Cross-Word Puzzle With Questions And Answers

HORIZONTAL

1—Part of an atlas.
4—What fluid is indicated by the chemical symbol of H_2O?
9—Manufactured.
13—Song for one voice.
14—Ascend.
15—River in Germany.
16—Sandarac tree.
17—Wash lightly.
18—How many members constitute a baseball team?
19—What is the largest manufacturing city in Mexico?
21—Laymen.
23—Indians.
24—Not so much.
25—In Greek mythology, what was the name for one of three sisters who could turn beholders to stone?
28—What is the capital of Virginia?
32—Pertaining to the doctrine of Arius.
33—Doughlike substance used for filling holes and cracks in woodwork.
34—Contend.
35—Invoice.
36—Smoking implement (plural).
37—Infusion of the prepared leaves of the Brazilian holly used as a beverage in South America.
38—Of what county in the state of Virginia is Jonesville the county-seat?
39—Straight.
40—Entertained royally.
41—What seaport is the scene of "Hamlet"?
43—Those who have courage.
44—Transgressions
45—Quote
46—Form.
48—More voracious.
52—Mountains in Turkestan.
53—Fatigues.
55—Island of the Hebrides.
56—North American rail.
57—Angry.
58—Branch.
59—Son of Adam.
60—What animal is called the "ship of the desert"?
61—Possessed.

VERTICAL

1—Warlike Mohammedan tribe.
2—What is the middle name of the author of the poem, "The Raven"?
3—What is the southwesternmost nation of Europe?
4—What was the first name of the president who preceded Calvin Coolidge?
5—Constellation.
6—Very small.
7—Worm.
8—Chooses for office again.
9—Doctrine opposed to pluralism.
10—Mine entrance.
11—Refute.
12—Sooner than.
13—Masculine name (short form).
20—English public school.
22—Containing ashes.
24—Metric measure.
25—The entire end wall of a building above the level of the eaves.
26—Bay window.
27—Vexes.
28—What is the standard monetary unit of British India?
29—Egg-shaped.
30—Saltpeter.
31—In law, an instrument of conveyance under seal (plural).
33—Wharves.
36—Representing sounds.
37—Who wrote "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel"?
39—Cut off at one stroke.
40—Destiny.
42—Who was the greatest of the Hebrew prophets?
43—What German inventor perfected an internal combustion engine?
45—Candia is the chief city of what large island of Greece?
46—Fruit of the blackthorn.
47—Male red deer.
48—In the metric system the fundamental unit of mass.
49—What is the "Hawkeye" state?
50—Feminine name.
51—Waste piece of cloth.
52—Beast of burden.
54—Masculine name.



(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our next Sunday's issue)

Puzzle of the Five Vowels

NO ORDINARY word in the English language is lacking in vowels and it is not unusual to find a word that contains but one kind of vowel. But, can you compose an entire sentence using only one kind of vowel?

In the accompanying drawing the balloons are made up of such sentences and have no other vowels than those shown. Can you supply the necessary consonants to complete the spelling of the words necessary to make sense out of the conversation?

(For solution see page 63)

Mental Magic

HERE is a trick of mental magic that will convince your friends you are a "mind-reader."

Ask someone to think of any number and keep it secret. Tell him to multiply it by two and add 10 to the doubled number, divide the result by two and subtract that result from the number resulting from the addition of ten. Next from the final result subtract the secretly selected number. Then you instantly tell your friend the number that remains. The following example shows how the trick works:

Suppose 100 is the number your friend secretly selects. Multiplying it by two makes 200, plus 10 equals 210. Dividing 210 by two gives 105 and this subtracted from 210 leaves 105. Subtract 100, the number thought of, from 105 leaves 5, which is one-half of 10, the number you told him to add.

Conundrum

A SECTION of the menagerie of Bingo's circus consists of five cages, in which there are six living creatures, having a total of six heads, 18 legs and five tails. The first four cages contain one animal each, an elephant, lion, tiger and wolf. What two creatures were in the fifth cage to account for the additional heads, legs and tail?

Number "Catch"

WRITE the numbers from one to 20, both inclusive, on a sheet of paper. Challenge your friends to remove the score of numbers in five erasures, leaving an odd number each time. When anyone has to admit that he cannot do this, as he is "caught," you show how the trick is done.

Count backwards, 20, 19, 18, 17, and erase these four numbers. Next count 16, 15, 14, 13 and rub out these four numbers. Now count 12, 11, 10, 9 and erase these four numbers. Next count 8, 7, 6, 5 and remove these four numbers. Finally count 4, 3, 2, 1 and rub out these last four numbers.

In this way all 20 numbers are rubbed out in five erasures, an odd number being the last of each group, thus, 17, 13, 9, 5 and 1.

(For solution see page 63)

A Handy "Trick" with Fingers

THE amateur magician explains to his friends that he possesses a magical power which enables him to perform a "handy" trick with fingers in which the tips of the digits, once placed together, cannot be separated under the conditions imposed.

To demonstrate his supposed power the conjurer requests some member of his audience to place the knuckles of one hand against those of the other. Next he asks his friend to separate his hands and to extend each third finger and place them tip to tip. Then bring the knuckles together so that the two third fingers extend upward. This completes the preparation for the trick.

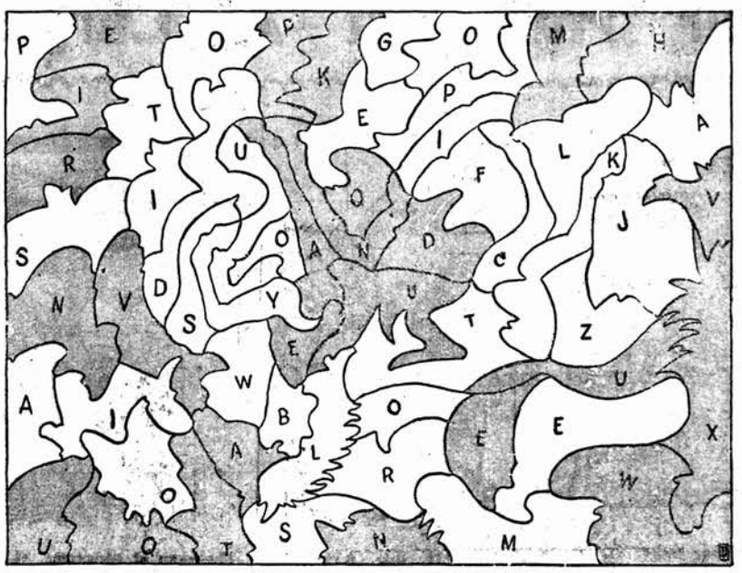
The magician now announces that he will make the two extended third fingers so powerless that their owner cannot move them apart by their own power without separating the knuckles of his hands. The conjurer tells his friend to try to do this, but the latter finds that his extended third fingers, apparently, are held together by some strange power.

The secret of this "uncontrollable force" is found in the fact that the third fingers do not have the strength possessed by the other fingers.

A	L	E	E		S	C	A	L	E		T	A	P	S
P	O	R	T		W	A	T	E	R		O	B	O	E
E	R	I	A		A	T	L	A	S		W	E	R	E
R	E	S	P	I	G	H	T			H	E	L	E	N
			E	D	G	E		P	A	U	L			
E	N	S		D	E	R	W	E	N	T		M	A	P
D	O	L	L	A	R		A	R	A		M	A	D	E
G	R	E	E	T		P	I	T		M	E	L	O	N
A	I	D	E		P	U	S		H	O	W	A	R	D
R	A	S		G	U	N	T	H	E	R		R	E	S
			H	U	N	T		A	R	A	L			
D	E	M	O	N		S	M	A	L	L	E	S	T	
A	W	A	Y		S	T	A	L	L		A	L	O	E
M	E	R	L		O	I	L	E	D		M	A	R	E
E	I	R	S	E		B	E	E	T	S		A	N	T	S

Last Week's Crossword Puzzle.

The Mysterious Book Cover



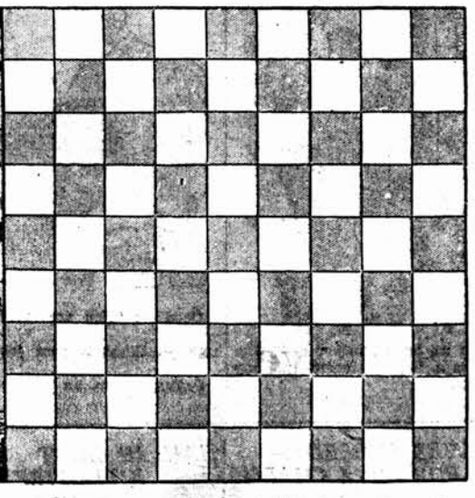
The odd design shown in the accompanying drawing appeared on the jacket of a recent edition of a well-known book which Pamela Pickles selected from a friend's library. At first glance there doesn't seem to be any motive to the design, but careful study will reveal that it contains both the title of the book and a drawing of its leading character.

The picture, of course, is only an outline which you are to fill in with a colored pencil. The letters contained within the outline, when arranged in their proper order, spell the words that form the title of the book.

How quickly can you solve this puzzle?

(For solution see page 63)

Word Trail of the Open Squares



THE open square word puzzle is a distant relative of the cross-word puzzle, which though simpler in form than the latter, is somewhat harder to solve.

Each of the horizontal and vertical rows contains but a single word. The squares which contain the letters of a word are not necessarily neighbors, as there may be several blank squares between the letters. Thus, the puzzle consists not so much in discovering the words, defined here, as in determining how the letters should be placed in the squares. Here are the definitions to guide you along the word trail of the open squares:

HORIZONTAL ROWS:

1. Contemptuous word for a child. 2. Merriment. 3. The dawn. 4. A hollow metallic vessel which rings when struck. 5. To ascend. 6. To weary. 7. Preposition. 8. To lease. 9. To select by vote.

VERTICAL ROWS:

1. Naked. 2. To wrap or roll as a sail. 3. A ceremony. 4. Act of employing anything. 5. A bird. 6. Tyrannous Roman Emperor. 7. A portion of a curved line. 8. To permit. 9. Special aptitude.

(For solution see page 63)

A Memory Game

ARRANGE ten playing cards, alternating black and red, in a row on the table. Then permit all participants in this memory game simultaneously to gaze for five minutes upon the row of cards. At the end of this period you then turn the ten cards faces downward and request the players to make a list of the cards, following the order in which they were placed in the row.

Each player scores one point for each card he correctly names both as to denomination and order. The player having the highest number of point wins.

The Juror's Occupation

BILLIKAN of the Bugle turned to Willikan of the Whoop and asked: "What was the occupation of the last juror they picked?"

"Let me see," said Willikan, who is a puzzlist and never loses an opportunity to "spring" his favorite pastime on anyone:

"The first four jurors were in the building trade: a plumber, a carpenter, an electrician and a mason. Then there was a sign painter, a tinsmith and—oh yes—a grocer. Now suppose you take these trades and arrange them in a vertical column one beneath the other. Then you will find, if you have picked the correct order, that one of the vertical rows of letters will spell the occupation of the last juror."

"Aw, fiddlesticks with you and your puerile puzzles," rejoined Billikan. "I'll get the juror's line of work from the Commissioner of Jurors during the next recess."

What is the profession of the last juror?

(For solution see page 63)

A KING ON THE DOLE

He Is Being Evicted From His Palace

Burraga is King, by decent and right, of all the Blawarras, an Australian aboriginal tribe. His palace is only a "humpy" or scrub hut, it is true, and he has been living on the dole. And in spite of the allegiance of all his subjects in new South Wales, he is to be evicted. The Hurstville Council whose amenities he enjoys have decided that his "humpy" and those of his court are, according to the health inspector, "holding back the progress of a beautiful district." Burraga was out on a royal foraging expedition when he was informed. He immediately summoned his court chamberlain and made arrangements to go into exile. So far, they haven't quite made up their minds where Locally, says Austral News Burraga is known as Joe Anderson. He and his mother, who was queen until she died, have lived for many years in the districts.

WORLD CYCLE TOURIST IN IRELAND

"I thoroughly enjoyed my visit to Ireland and the lovely scenery. The people are kind and generous." This remark was made by Eric Nuthall of Lahore, Punjab, India, who recently visited Ireland in the course of his cycling tour round the world. Mr. Nuthall is using an ordinary roadster bicycle and is carrying 90 lbs. of kit. He has already travelled 7,000 miles and has yet to tour Africa, Australia and part of Asia.

Our Humorist At Large

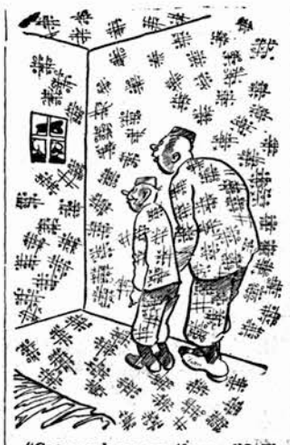
Teacher: "Your essay on 'My Dog' was exactly the same as that of your brother!"

Pupil: "But sir, it is the same dog."

Doctor: "If this prescription does you any good, let me know, will you? My wife has the same symptoms."

Chairman of Directors: "I am very pleased to report, gentlemen, that our quick hair restorer has had a most successful year!"

"Don't worry madam. In any case I must turn off the fountain in twenty minutes, and then he will come down again."



"Can we have another ceil? The score is a tie, and we're playing for drinks."

Occulist: "You are very short sighted. What is your job?"

Patient: "I'm an astronomer!"

NO MORE CASTOR OIL

Stop taking Castor Oil and other liquids that have bitter and disagreeable taste. Take instead CASTOPHENE, the sweet pleasant and effective chocolate Laxative. No swallowing, no bitter taste. At all Chemists.

Leprosy & Leucoderma

Whatever extensive and however long standing cured absolutely in four weeks. Success guaranteed Particulars on request. KAMALA WORKS (B. C.) PANCHPOTA (Bengal.)

SANDER'S Cataractin

Cures Incipient Cataract, Macula, Leucoma, Nebula, etc.

SANDER'S Eyedrop

An infallible cure for all ophthalmic troubles. Free Booklet P. B 11401, Calcutta, or Smith Campbell, Aminabad Park, Lucknow.

GRAVES ROBBED FOR LOVE CHARMS

BELGRADE.

Superstitious women who steal candles, flowers, wreaths and other articles from graves to work spells have forced the director of Belgrade cemetery to apply to the police for special guards.

"No one would believe," said the director, "the tricks which many women of wealthy and educated families will play to win the love of the men they want.

"It is commonly believed, for example, that if a woman takes a flower from the grave of an engaged man or girl, who died before marriage and pins it in the buttonhole of a man he will fall in love with her, marry her and remain faithful to the grave."

NAZIS CONFISCATE POPE'S ADDRESS

BERLIN.

The supplement to the Roman Catholic organ, "Kathglokblatt," containing the Pope's recent address to Spanish refugees in Rome, has been confiscated in Berlin.

The address was to have been read in all Roman Catholic churches.

NAIL IN BOOT KILLS FIRE CHIEF

A nail protruding from his boot killed Supt. Percy Coote, of Braintree (Essex) Fire Brigade.

The brigade was practising life-saving from a water-tower in the Braintree Urban Council's yard.

Supt. Coote was sliding down a canvas chute used for getting people out of bedroom windows when a nail in his boot ripped open the canvas.

Coote fell through the canvas, and landed ten feet below on concrete.

He fractured his skull and died soon after admission to hospital.

TRAVELLED 2,000,000 MILES IN SAFETY

Mr. George Hall (90), of Churchill Avenue, Coventry, claimed to have travelled 2,000,000 miles as engine driver and fireman—without a mishap.

At the inquest on October 6, it was stated that Mr. Hall, who had lived 16 years in retirement, fell in his room, breaking a thigh. Verdict: "Accidental death".

SWORDS INTO PLOWSHARES

But This Was A Gun

The turning of swords into plowshares has no more appropriate variant than the fate which has just befallen a mountain battery gun and carriage, captured by the Australians from the Turks at Gallipoli. The gun was presented to the school of arts committee of the Kingaroy shire, in Queensland. The committee recently asked the shire council to take it away, as it was in a bad state of repair, whereupon a local farmer made a bid of five shillings for it as he wanted it for a farm implement. After a committee had sat on it, the deal was concluded.

GIANT ICE STADIUM FOR COLOGNE.

A huge new Ice Stadium is being built near the Zoological Gardens in Cologne covering an area of nearly five and a half acres. The ice floor will measure 90 feet by 180 feet and grand stands are being built to hold 6,200 spectators. Two restaurants will be installed one to serve the players and one the spectators. The stadium will probably be opened on December 5.

GERMANY FILMING SHERLOCK HOLMES

Sherlock Holmes is once more on the trail of the Hound of the Baskervilles—this time in a German film studio. A German firm is making a talkie of the famous detective story of the late Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Carl Lamac is producing, and the cast will include Friedrich Kayssler and Fritz Rasp.

HINDENBURG NOW CARRIES STEWARDESS.

Germany's new airship the Hindenburg which is now making regular weekly crossings to and from America, has appointed a stewardess to attend to the comfort of women and children travellers. Hitherto the personnel of the staff has been entirely composed of men. So great has been the demand for passages on the airship that her cabin accommodation has been increased and she can now take 70 passengers. This entails serving meals in two sittings. In fact she gets more like an ocean liner every day.

REEL LOVE LEADS TO PEAL LOVE

HOLLYWOOD.

Film love often leads to real love in the opinion of Dr. Herman Elsif, a noted Vienna psychologist, who is on a visit to the film colony.

"Film players, directors, and cameramen can't help falling in love," Dr. Eisif declared. "They are imaginative, impressionable men and women and subconsciously they are deeply affected by the love scenes they play, direct and photograph.

"I have noticed that in certain Austrian communities marriages have increased after the showing of a film in which there were beautiful love scenes."

HIS EYE FOR BLIND BOY.

One man's loss of an eye has led to another recovering his sight as the result of a delicate operation carried out at Bath Infirmary.

Dennie Pullen (21), whose home is near Bristol, went blind in the right eye three years ago and had little sight in the left one.

But when an injured eye of Samuel Dicks (48), a Trowbridge blacksmith, had to be removed, the cornea was grafted on to Pullen's.

Although Pullen must remain in hospital for three weeks yet, tests show that the operation has succeeded.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Manager: "What are you doing with your foot on the desk?"

Clerk: "Economizing, sir. I've lost my eraser and I'm using my rubber heel instead."

* * * *

Cemetery Lot Salesman: "Wouldn't it be a great comfort to know that you'd be buried beside this beautiful lake?"

Little Old Lady: "What, with my rheumatism?"

* * * *

Teacher was trying to impress the class with the danger of bad habits. She asked: "What is it we find so easy to get into and so hard to get out of?"

"Bed," came the answer.

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Cryptogram: Take the first and the last letter of each group of letters in order until all the letters are used and the code message is found to read: "See if you can cut classes to-day. I have two passes for the ball game and they are only good for this afternoon."

Charade: The missing words in the order of their use are: Port, End, Portend.

Hair-brush: Start with the fifth tuft of bristles from the bottom and count upward. The tufs of bristles are crossed off by count as follows: 4, 8, 7, 3, 6, 1, 5, 10, 2 and 9.

Book Cover: The title of the book is "Black Beauty" and the drawing is that of a horse.

Vowel Puzzle: The following sentences answer the condition of the puzzle, although other solutions are possible: A. That last waltz was grand. E. Yes, she needs her sleeveless dresses these week-ends. I. I think Jim is timid. This is his first visit. O. Flo owns lots of good gowns. U. Ruth spurns untruth.

Juror's Occupation: The third letter of each of the words that name the seven trades, maSon, plUmber, caRpenter, siGn-painter, elEctrician, grOcer, tiNsmith, spell SURGEON, the profession of the eighth juror.

Numerical Acrostic: The words in the horizontal rows are: Mammoth, Meets, Irradiate, Donor, Spider, Burglar, Mohammedan. The names of the objects are: Lemon, Man, Top, Mermaid, Hammer, Bird, Dog, Hare, Stair, Mouse. The name of the play by Shakespeare is, "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Open Square Puzzle: The words in the horizontal rows are: Brat, Fun, Aurora, Bell, Rise, Tire, On, Rent, Elect. In the vertical rows the words are: Bare, Furl, Rite, Use, Robin, Nero, Arc, Let, Talent.

Anagrams: The words are: Scare, Wanes, Seam, Grade, Drum. The five removed letters spell PRUNE.

Mixed-Up Order: Farmer Corntassel ordered a GOAT, but was sent a boat.

Conundrum: A snake and a snake-charmer, which accounts for the two extra heads, two extra legs and one tail.

"Salary raise: The six salesmen each received a raise of dol.6.80. The stenographer's raise of dol.1.60 is just two-fifteenths of her former salary. At this rate the bookkeeper's salary must have been dol.45.00 per week, which by adding dol.6.00 makes the bookkeeper's new salary dol.51.00. This was the former salary of each salesman.

"Identifications: Elaine and her college chum are readily identified as they wear street clothes. Harry's sister is evidently the girl wearing the life-belt. June cannot be the girl on the diving-board and is, therefore, the girl in the pool. Harry's sister could not be engaged to her own brother, so the man next to her is not Harry. Harry, accordingly, must be the man with Elaine and her chum and the latter is thus shown to be Ruth. Since the girl on the diving board is wearing a bathing-cap, she is not Maud. As the other three girls have been eliminated, Maud can only be Harry's sister and this leaves Betty as the diving girl. Ralph is recognized as the man wearing a bathing-cap: Philip by the numerals on his cap and John by the letter. The remaining man, naturally, is James and the fact that he has the same colored hair as the girl standing next to Harry reveals her to be Elaine.

Robinson: It's really wonderful what some insects can do. A grasshopper can jump two hundred times its length.

Adams: That's nothing. I once saw a wasp raise a fourteen stone man three feet off the ground.

* * * *

"Waiter, these are very small oysters."

"Yes, sir."

"And they don't appear to be very fresh."

"Then, it's lucky they're small, ain't it, sir?"

* * * *

Clerical Gentleman: "A fine boy you have, Mrs. Mulvaney; a fine boy. He'll do for a sturdy policeman one of these days."

Mrs. Mulvaney: "He'll do that, then. He nearly did for two last night, the wee lamb."

* * * *

"Hello; is that the police station?"

"Yes, what's the matter?"

"I just wanted to tell you that you need not search for my husband. I found him myself. He had forgotten to take off his overcoat and I hung him in the closet by mistake."

* * * *

Two strangers got into conversation in a railway compartment.

"I'm a banker," explained one.

"I am a music-hall artist," remarked the other.

"Ah," said the banker, "I haven't been in a music-hall for twenty years."

"And I haven't been in a bank for quite as long as that," said the artist, sadly.

* * * *

"The tea-strainer, ma'am? No, ma'am, I haven't been able to find it."

"Then what did you use to strain the tea, Jean?"

"The fly-swotter did fine ma'am."

"The fly-swotter, Jean!"

"Oh, it's all right, ma'am," came the reassuring reply. "I used the old one."

* * * *

The village grocer was interviewing applicants for the post of messenger boy. To each one he put searching questions to make sure that the boy would take an interest in his work.

"Well, my lad," he said to one bright-looking youth, "what would you do with a thousand pounds?"

The lad scratched his head.

"I don't know, sir," he replied. "I didn't expect so much for a start."

* * * *

The game was very one-sided, the visiting team scarcely being allowed to touch the ball. A heavy score was being run up against them, and their captain looked disconsolate.

Just after half-time he approached the referee.

"I say, referee," he said, "can we have another ball?"

The referee looked astonished.

"What do you want another ball for?" he asked.

"Because those chaps want that one to themselves," was the reply.

* * * *

The two men walked into the dock swathed in bandages. The magistrate looked at them for a moment, and then asked, not unkindly: "Now, tell me what started the trouble between you two men?"

"Well, your worship," said the bigger of the two, "it was like this 'ere. Fust 'e threw 'is beer over me. Then I 'its 'im across the face wiv me bag o' tools. Then 'e cuts me 'ead open wiv a bottle—an' the next thing we knows is we finds ourselves quarrelling."

"Oh, yes," said the pilot of the river steamboat. "I've been on this river so long I know where every stump is."

Just then the boat struck a stump which shook it from stem to stern.

"There," he continued, "that's one of them now."

* * * *

Doctor (who has been sent for at 2 a.m.): "Madam, pray send at once for the clergyman, and, if you want to make your will, for the lawyer."

Madame (horrified): "Good gracious! Is it so dangerous, doctor?"

Doctor: "Not a bit of it; but I don't want to be the only one who has been disturbed in his sleep for nothing."

* * * *

The conductor came through the car collecting fares.

"He's only five years old," remarked a mother when the official looked at her boy.

When the conductor reached the far end of the car, it occurred to the boy that an important bit of information had been overlooked.

"Mother is 36!" he shouted.

* * * *

A coster was driving his girl slowly down the Mile End road, when they were held up by the traffic opposite a stewed eel shop. "My eyes, Bill," exclaimed the girl, sniffing, "ain't that nice?" "An't what nice?" asked Bill. "Why, them eels." "They do smell kind of tasty like," agreed Bill. "I'll just edge the moke a bit nearer to the kerb so as you can get a better smell."

* * * *

An old German was being cross-examined on the witness stand as to the position of a door, window, etc., and the general interior arrangement of a house.

"And now, sir," said the lawyer, "describe to the jury just how the stairs run in that house."

The man looked dazed and scratched his head for a minute before attempting to reply. "You wan' to know how der stairs run?" he repeated.

"Yes, if you please, how the stairs run."

"Vell," ventured the witness slowly, "when I am oonstairs dey run down, and ven I am downstairs dey run oop."

Here is one delivered by a busy lawyer whose office was invaded by a large leisurely person in vivid golfing garb.

"Glad I haven't got to stay in a dusty office all day" said the invader. "Must have lots of open air exercise to keep fit."

"Fit for what?" was the retort.

* * * *

A young and nervous clergyman was about to preach his first sermon. He stood in the vestry fingering his collar and wondering if his hair was tidy. He noticed there was no miror on the wall. "Could you get me a glass?" he whispered to the verger. "I'll do my best", said the verger. The young man waited patiently. Presently the verger returned with something under his coat. The choir boys watched the scene interestedly. "I managed to get a whole bottle" said the verger, "by using your name".

* * * *

A man, nearly 80, walked 20 miles from his home to an adjoining town. When he reached his destination he was greeted with some astonishment by an acquaintance.

"You walked all the way?" exclaimed the acquaintance. "How did you get along?"

"Oh, first rate," the old man replied. "That is, I did till I came to that sign out there, 'Slow Down to 25 Miles Per Hour,' That kept me back some."

* * * *

President Wilson used to find great pleasure in relating how he once had his special car sidetracked at Hannibal, Mo., so that he might make a quiet pilgrimage to the monument erected on the bluffs to Mark Twain. Unknown to the natives, he asked one of them if he remembered Tom Sawyer.

"Never heard of him" the Missourian made answer.

"Do you recollect Huckleberry Finn?" asked the President.

"Finn? Finn?" mused the native "There was a family of Finns down the road a piece, but I don't think there was a Huckleberry among 'em".

"Do you happen to recall Pudd'nhead Wilson?"

"Oh, yes, sure; I voted for him twice, sir."

N. G. VIRKAR

GIVES BEST REFRESHMENT & DINNER SERVICE AT FOLLOWING PREMISES IN

BOM BAY CITY.

No. 1. Welankar Hindu Hotel, Girgaon, Tram Corner.

No. 2. Girgaon Hindu Refreshment House, Kandawadi, Tram Corner.

Special accommodation for Ladies & Families.

Please Step in Once and Convince Yourself.

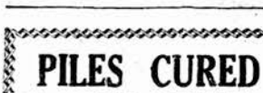
Among The Children Of The Soviet

I visited Russia at Christmas after many years but found enough in Moscow to keep me there all the time, writes Sir Bernard Pares in the "Manchester Guardian." This August I went again in the pleasant company of four public-school masters (all from Marlborough) and eight public-school boys, who were splendid in making friends with all the young Russian people whom we met.

While our Russian ship lay at night in Kiel harbour it was apparently thought necessary to remind us of the hectic condition of European politics. A seaplane-carrier at very short range let loose on us two planes one of which skimmed aggressively just over our masts and the other made a sharp circuit round us.

PILES CURED by HADENSA

Stops bleeding, cures piles at any stage. Recommended by world renowned physicians and surgeons. Used in hospitals, clinics and dispensaries. Buy from any Chemists' Store. Beware of imitation.



Stockist:—
P. M. ZAVERI, Princess St.

The Feast Of The Pioneers

We could only understand it as a silly scare

In Leningrad we found the usual drashy cold weather. Leningrad is now a city of the past, and it was mostly the past, explained well and objectively, that engaged us there. But there was one bright spot of life that we saw there. It was a Feast of the Pioneers, some thousands of them, with two open-air theatrical performances, in one of which they were the performers and in the other an enthralled audience. It was a pleasure simply to watch the changing expressions, now of tension and now of delight, as the show proceeded. The discipline was kept by confident little monitors of thirteen or so who laid a friendly arm on anyone who could not find his place including one of the masters in our party. The children were all still children but had the initiative of grown-ups. A little group of them gathered round me as I went out and handed me some postage stamps, asking whether I was a collector and whether there was "philately" in England. I am thinking of children and not of Communism, but certainly it was the most unrestrainedly happy thing which I have ever seen in that city. The scene of all this was the Anichkov palace and grounds. Might not the wise and kind lady who used to live there, the sister of our own Queen Alexandra, who to her death in exile faced all that had happened and never lost her love for Russia, have felt that if her palace was to pass to the Russian people she too could share in the free and simple happiness of these children?

A MOSCOW PLAYGROUND.

In Moscow we spent a day at a great public park which was also devoted to children. Games of all kinds were being played, and we came in for the deciding rounds in a competition of children of school age between all parts of the Union at a game which they called Wolley Ball. It was played on a diminutive lawn tennis court with a net about eight feet high, with an ordinary football, which had not to be allowed to touch the ground. The ball might not be caught or held, but might be passed with the hands from one player to another till the one standing at the net could bring off a kill. The scoring was as at fives. Moscow won their semi-final, but Leningrad only just scraped through against Azov a large-limbed, dark-haired team, who fought them to a finish. Each team had three boys and three girls. There was not so much to choose between the agility of the two sexes. Our party watched the game with intense interest, and I understand it may be introduced at Marlborough!

Kiev is a city full of flowers and beautiful parks, and is curiously Western. It has one of the loveliest sites in Russia, hanging on the cliffs over the broad Dnieper, the first great waterway of Russian history. Somehow one's thoughts were not engaged here with politics and party. We saw the great march past on the Day of Youth, and much of it was strongly suggestive of a Southern carnival, such as that of Nice. It was at the same time a great demonstration of self-defence, which was the motto of many of the placards that were carried; but it must be remembered that Ukraine is one of those parts which Hitler has said he would like to have. Units of each arm of the forces went past, sometimes singing in the old Russian way; one of them particularly impressed me by its, close and measured step. Then the sportsmen came by in turn; the fishermen carrying rods with little silver fishes, the chess players carrying colossal knights, bishops, and castles, a swinging march of slim, white-robed youths, detachments of small school children, workmen and workgirls carrying muskets, and none marched with a greater swing than the women. Shrouded units of gas-drillers went by with a noisy slither, and finally all the wards of Kiev marched past in order, each usually preceded by a dancing and singing row of girls in Ukrainian costume and interspersed with many bands, portraits—far too many—of the Soviet hierarchy, emblems of war and humours caricatures, such as Trotsky with a gorilla, Trotsky as the devil, Trotsky as a snake. I only noticed one portrait of Lenin, which was loudly cheered. There must have been some thirty or forty of Stalin, generally eight feet high (the face alone) and in one case twenty feet; it was asking too much to expect the same applause. The whole city was on the streets and thoroughly enjoying the festival (I was in a group of laughing men, mothers, and children), but what they liked best and most applauded was anything that appealed to their sense of humour or of art. Three times the rain descended in torrents, but it made no difference and in the dusk they were still swinging past, carrying enormous red flowers and singing in spite of the rain.

"STAY AND ENJOY IT."

After about three hours I asked when it was likely to end.

"All the wards are going past," I was told.

"How many wards are there?"

"Eight."

"Which is going past now?"

"The sixth."

About an hour later I asked again:

"How many wards are there?"

"Ten."

"Which is going past now?"

"The fourth."

I turned to a neighbouring police-soldier and asked if we could not go, "No," he said, "you must stay and enjoy it." There was not much doubt about the enjoyment, for it went on late into the night, long after the procession had dispersed, and the joyous shouts of the dancers were still to be heard from my bedroom.

We also saw quite a good game of Association football in an enormous stadium more like the Crystal Palace than Wembley, with the seats and standing room arranged as they are here. It was between the Kiev Garrison and the Water Transport, respectively blue and red. It is true it was not the same thing as Chelsea against Arsenal, but the teams came out together in pairs man for man, according to the latest procedure in London. The game was fairly fast and absolutely clean, and he refereeing was excellent. The goalkeeping was poor at both ends, the backs kicked simply to clear, and the passes of the forwards often failed to find their man, but it was still a creditable exhibition of the game as it is played in England.

Our party was definitely used to serve as links between the two countries, for which, with its keen enjoyment and its simple and direct friendliness, it was excellently suited. After we had been shown over a school the sixteen best pupils of the year, boys and girls, were packed off with us in charabancs to the homely quarters of a local professor, where the two groups were feasted, and taught each other English games and Ukrainian dances. Meanwhile in a kind of alcove with the port wine of a Combination Room, I was guested by a group of the most distinguished scholars of Kiev with that absolute simplicity and friendliness which I have always associated with the scholarship of their country, and the most generous offers were made of academic help of every kind.

Was all this in the Soviet Union, of which we hear so little except the contentions of critics? The reply is that it was in Russia, where, as in our own country, politics do not absorb all the life of or overcloud the people. We heard no political jargon; and what we found in all the young people whom we met was not any parrot-like repetition of formulas but, on the contrary, a rare development of self-expression, and that is what makes the young so dominating a feature in the whole life of the country.

One of the greatest beauty assets is a lovely smile—but no smile can be lovely without healthy teeth and gums.

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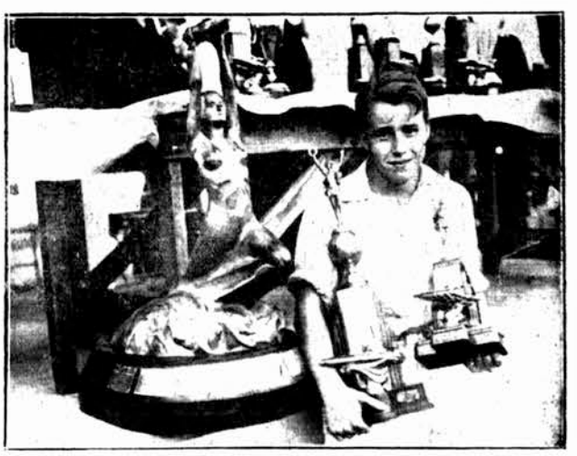
Night sight on the Ginza, Tokyo's most modernized street.

Alligators are in great demand in the United States as pets, particularly with women, and as additions to the garden pond. Mississipi alligators, twelve months old from Florida, are sold at the Waterloo Gold fisheries and although they grow up to six feet in length they remain quite tame.

Hale and hearty at 110! This Wagher centenarian of Bantua, took part in outlawry organised in Okhamandal by Mulu Maneck in 'sixties of last century and underwent incarceration for 12 years at Yeravda.

First bunches of grapes from world's largest vine, Kippen Big Vine, at Kippen, Stirlingshire, are now being cut for sale. Last year's crop was 1914 bunches, but in some years it has produced over 2,000 bunches. The vine is 45 years old.

Lettuce-field strikers of Salinas (California, U.S.A.) are seen here breaking up crates of lettuce in mid-street, after furious clash between them and 50 deputy sheriffs.



Gar Wood, Jr., son of the king of all motorboat racing pilots, finished second in the National Outboard Motorboat Championship Races held in Chicago last month.

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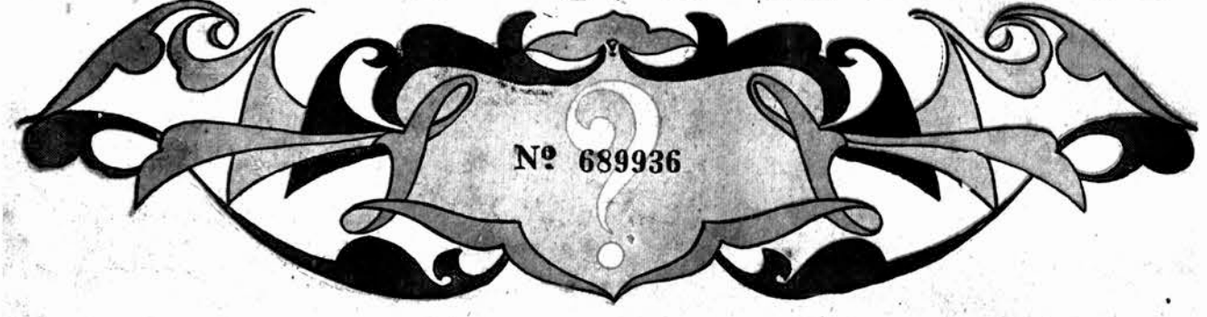

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